The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.......NO. 6849. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1873. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

GOSSIP OF THE SUMMER MONTHS.

ON THE MOORS—THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES—THE SPORTING SEASON—THE CHISELHURST FETE—THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1873.

Sportsmen and soldiers are both out on the moors just now, the former engaged in real, and the latter in mimic, struggles. Officers who are keen sportsmen complain bitterly that they should be called upon to take the field for the Autumn manœuvres just at the very moment when the grouse come into season, but this year they do not seem to have lost much. The force employed in the manœuvres is broken into two parts, one of which has been sent to fight its sham battles on the Devonshire moors, and the other to Cannock Chase, another broad stretch of moorland in the heart of England, just beyond the gloomy Black Country. In the south, the weather has interfered sadly with military operations. The troops have been drenched with rain to an extent which makes it doubtful whether they will ever be quite dry again, and their camps have been converted into dismal sloughs of fathomless mud and water. The armies at Cannock have been more fortunate in this respect.

THE SHOOTING PERIOD.

As to the grouse the reports are heartrending. Birds are scarce, sickly, and dying. On some moors scarcely a bird has been seen, and generally sportsmen have found more dead or dying birds than they have killed. The wet weather has been fatal to the young birds, and the race generally has been suffering from a disease which is said to be due to want of salt. From all sides the lamentations are doleful in the extreme, and considering the tremendous prices which are paid for a few months' shooting, the disappointment is natural. There are many indications that England can hardly continue to be the great sporting country it has hitherto been. The extent of land which can be used for the purposes of preserving game is continually becoming more restricted; the agriculturists are growing more desperate and indignant about the damage done to the crops; and, to crown all, the consequences of over-preserving, and of the artificial conditions under which the game has to exist, are necessarily ruinous to the health of the animals. Every year there is a hot controversy as to the vitality of the grouse. It is certain that the birds are every year getting into a worse state, and a good deal of learned speculation is bestowed on the subject. But the real reason why grouse are decaying must be obvious to every one who will consider it earnestly and impartially. The fact is simply that the birds are being killed off too fast. No race of animals could permanently survive the annual slaughter to which they are subjected. The competition for shootings is so keen, and the terms offered so extravagant, that the owners of moors cut them up into as many little pieces as possible; and thus every inch of ground is gone over with a murderous minuteness which leaves only a few scattered coveys alive to carry on the propagation of the species. The weakly birds which crouch in the heather escape, while the more lively ones fall to the rifles of the destroyers. Fish are killed out of streams in the same way. The waters are fished and fished till there is nothing left in them. It is said that a number of sportsmen have this year resolved not to shoot any grouse on their lands, and this is really the only way of giving the game a chance of existing on the face of the earth. Outrageous as is the rental sometimes asked for a grouse-shooting, that of the deer forests goes far beyond it. I heard the other day of a well-known American contractor, much interested in Turkish railways, who gave £5,000 for three months of a deer forest, on condition that he did not shoot more than 120 stags, (if he had a chance,) and who, being anxious to get the mansion-house on the estate as well, gave another £2,000 for that. Adding the expense of guests and gamekeepers, there would be a bill of not far short of £20,000 for three months' fun.

"LE QUINZE AOUT."

The Chiselhurst Festival of yesterday shows that the talent of stage management has not died out among the Bonapartists. The funeral of the Emperor was attended by a band of supernumeraries in blouses, hired out of the back slums of Leicester square, and the ceremonial of yesterday was similarly provided with representatives of the Old Guard, carrying a flag supposed to have been stolen from the Invalides, but, of course, only a "property" got up for the occasion, and with representatives of young France who had also their banner and device, and who marched and wheeled and shouted in a way which did great credit to their stage manager. The whole affair had a got-up effect. The priest at Camden Chapel threw himself with great zest into the performance, and preached a sermon which was simply the advertisement of a pretender to the throne. M. Rouher had drafted an address, which the poor young Prince stammered through as best he could, but which has a good ring about it in print. Now, the Empress whose faith in her own imperishable charms quite equals her faith in the infallibility of the Pope, went round and shook hands with the company, occasionally putting her handkerchief to her eyes and breaking into soft exclamations of emotion. I suppose a glowing account of it will appear in the Bonapartist press, and some of the London papers have lent themselves to the imposture. The whole thing was stagey and overdone. If the Empress had been wise, she would have consulted the interests of her son by keeping herself as much as possible in the background, but she ruined the Emperor, and now she is bent, in her fantastic and fanatical self-conceit, on destroying whatever chances her son may have of recovering the throne. There is nothing which can possibly be so fatal to his prospects as the possibility of his coming back a minor, under the influence of his mother and the Jesuits. By the way, I see an advertisement in to-day's *Times* which seems to show that the Orleanists are hopeful of remaining in France and have resolved to give up their asylum in England. It runs as follows: "On the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham.—The distinguished Freehold Mansion known as York House, late the residence of his Royal Highness the Count de Paris, with extensive stabling, delightful pleasure grounds, magnificently timbered and sloping toward the Thames; an inclosure of meadow land, with river frontage and a portion of the celebrated Eel Pie Island, in all about nine acres. With possession. This singularly attractive property, rich in historical associations, and offering a suitable abode for a royal personage, ambassador, nobleman, or rich merchant, was not sold at the recent auction, and may be treated for privately." Perhaps this may be interesting to somebody in New-York.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Whether by design or accident, Dr. Kenealy has contrived to score a point in his favor by first startingon a most minute, and, as it seemed, interminable speech, and then suddenly pulling up short when everybody thought he was going on steadily for a week or two longer. However, he is not quite done yet, though he says he will finish on Monday, and perhaps it is as well not to halloo before we are out of the wood. He promises to produce eighty or ninety officers and men of the Carbineers (the regiment in which Roger served) who will swear that the claimant is Roger; a host of Wapping witnesses who will swear that he is not Arthur Orton; other witnesses who will prove that Roger was not tattooed; and a sailor who was one of the crew of an American Osprey which picked up Roger after the wreck of the Bella. It is part of the defense that the whole Tichborne family are engaged in a deliberate conspiracy to repudiate the claimant, and that Lord Bellew invented the story of the tattooing in order to revenge himself on the claimant for not having married his sister. Whenever Dr. Kenealy finds anything in the claimant's evidence which serves his purpose he does not fail to make use of it, and he tries to account for everything else by arguingthat the claimant has made himself an idiot by drink and dissipation. "If," he has said, "my client is to be judged as an ordinary man, my defense fails; my defense is that he is not a man to be judged by the ordinary standard." He admits that the defendant has said and done many things which, in a hostile point of view, might be treated as evidence of guilt, but pleads that they are capable of an innocent interpretation, looking at the mental incapacity and imbecility of the man. "His inability to give any reason for not writing to his father and mother or aunt during his long stay in Australia, the character of his writings, the numerous obliterations and absurd misspellings, and the frequent use of the same words in the same sentences, were all indications that there was something wrong with his brain. The peculiar nature of his writing corresponded with what paralysis was in speech—viz., a difficulty of enunciating the ideas as they rose in the speaker's mind, and the confusion seen in the utterances of paralytic people. Among other features of the defendant's character was a fancy that everybody was his enemy, and every hand against him, one of the well-known signs of insanity. He said whichever way he turned he found a detective at his heels, that every conversation with his mother was known, and even the number of cups of tea or glasses of brandy-and-water which he drank. Obviously, this was a highly-colored and exaggerated view, but it pointed significantly to the actual state of his mind." And another time, "God help him (the claimant) when he makes such statements as that; I cannot." It is obvious that this is a very simple and convenient line of argument, but it does not seem to have much effect on the jury, and, failing in this point, the defense practically surrender the claimant to the tender mercies of the criminal law. "Mad or an impostor?" is the issue for the jury. J. H. F.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONTEST.

BOSTON FOR GEN. BUTLER BY LARGE MAJORITIES—WHAT THE JOURNALS SAY ABOUT IT.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The summary of results of the ward elections for delegates to the State Convention thus far, including Boston, shows an election of 113 Butler to 33 Washburn delegates.

The *Daily Advertiser* says: "Republican caucuses were held last night in the larger cities and towns where the Butler men have control of the local organizations, and where there was a reasonable prospect of electing the Butler delegates. The intention obviously was to show their strength at the beginning in the hopes of getting recruits among the wavering elsewhere who may be waiting to see which side is the stronger. In Boston it was their intention to carry every ward except two or three at the most, and they made their estimates accordingly. Large as the caucuses were, the anti-Butler Republicans were weakened, as it was well known they would be, by the absence of a large number from town—many more than enough in the several wards to have changed the result. That the opposition were able to elect delegates in four of the fifteen wards is, under the circumstances, the best that could be expected."

The *Journal* remarks: "So far as this city is concerned, the result does not come up to the Butler anticipations. The authorities on that side had given out that they were perfectly sure of carrying all but three wards, while they hoped to make a clean sweep of the city delegation. To this end they laid out their plans some time ago, laid them skillfully, and prosecuted them without the least regard to expense or fairness."

The *Post* says: "General Butler's friends were out in full force, and in some of the wards there was hardly a show of respectable opposition to his pretensions, while in others there was a strong fight and a decided victory. Whenever the opportunity offered, the cut and dried programme was carried through with a rush; but occasionally there was entered a vigorous protest against the action of his friends, and especially was this the case in the Tenth Ward. Upon the whole, the adherents of the General were highly elated with their work, the results in fifteen wards (Ward Six not holding a meeting) footing up, for Butler, 60; anti-Butler, 26; which is a gain of seventeen delegates in his favor over his first campaign."

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WORCESTER CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Hon. D. W. Gooch has been selected by the Republican State Central Committee to preside over the Convention at Worcester on the 10th of September.

THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

DETROIT, Mich, Aug. 30.—The following is a list of the killed and injured by the accident to the night express-train on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, which occurred on Thursday night: Killed—Ellecka Hed, a Swedish woman, who was thrown against a fence with such force that her back was broken; her daughters Hilda and Salina, and her son Johann; Elizabeth Kochmorick and her infant child, who were impaled by splinters which pinned them together and fastened them to the sleeping-coach. Injured—Orrin Burleigh, of Ellsworth, Me., who was badly hurt by the débris while jumping from the front end of the sleeping-car, but not fatally injured; Thomas N. McDermott, a Canadian, had a leg broken, and Mrs. A. T. Mears, of Lowell, Mich., terribly lacerated about the arms and breast. Of the wounded only six were seriously injured, and none fatally. From the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, it appears that the accident was due to the neglect of the brakeman sent by the conductor of the passenger-train to flag the freight-train to go far enough away from his train to show the signal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—An extensive fire occurred yesterday morning at the Model Oil Refinery, Freeport, owned in this city, which was entirely consumed. The establishment was owned by Messrs. M. Graves, Daniel Bushnell, and Joseph and William Warden, and was quite extensive. The works were valued at about $50,000 and were insured for about half that sum. The amount of oil consumed has not yet been ascertained but it is thought to be quite large. The fire also extended to the acid works of Patrick & Co., which were also nearly consumed. They were valued at $25,000, and were insured for $10,000.

THE NORTH-EASTERN GALE.

DISASTERS ON SEA AND LAND.

ONE HUNDRED VESSELS ASHORE—TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—THE REPORTS OF THE DISASTER MULTIPLYING.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Sydney, C. B., this morning, states that the schooner Eureka, not the bark of New-York, as before reported, left Port Caledonia on Saturday of last week, laden with coal, and, on Tuesday, was found bottom up, one mile east of Boularderie Light-house. It is supposed that she capsized during the gale and that all hands were lost. The Captain's name has not been ascertained. The crops throughout the county of Cape Breton are badly damaged. It is estimated that there are over 100 vessels ashore at different parts of Cape Breton. There are seventeen ashore at Louisburg, including the schooners Carrie Douglass, of Yarmouth; the F. N. Gishorne and the Alba, of St. John. The two first named are total wrecks. None of the vessels that went ashore at Louisburg have yet been got afloat.

LOSS OF AMERICAN SCHOONERS.

When the storm set in, the Ocean Wave, a small schooner, owned by A. W. Hart, of Canso, was riding at anchor in the harbor of Petit De Grot, C. B. In the height of the gale she dragged out of the harbor and went to pieces on Cape Hogan, and all on board perished. A son of H. R. Narrawan, of Picton, was on board of the Ocean Wave. The schooner Paragon, of Cape Canso, was also lost, but the crew were saved. Seventeen American schooners are ashore high and dry in the harbor of Le Bar, Magdalen Islands. They are not much damaged, and the crews are all safe. The American schooner Fannie R. is at Port Hawkesbury. She lost two of her hands, her sails, sparemasts, bowsprit, anchors, cables, and bulwarks. An unknown brig sunk at her anchors in Carribo Cave, Lennon Passage. All hands were lost. Her topmasts are above the water. She had a white boat with a yellow streak. An unknown American schooner, with a reel out, supposed to be the Samuel Ober, of Provincetown, is lost. The body of an unknown man, lashed to a spar, drifted ashore at Port Mulgrave yesterday. The Captain of the Reliance, of Port Hawkesbury, reports that he saw a dismasted vessel water-logged about fifty miles south-west of Halifax. He could not make out her name. She was of about eighty tons burden, and British built.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

It is estimated that over 100 buildings have been destroyed at Canso and in that vicinity, entailing a loss of over $100,000. At Canso every ship is high and dry at low-water mark, the tide during the night of the gale being three or four feet higher than ever known before. Every wharf and fishing establishment has been swept away, and the débris lines the entire shore. The public hall there is a heap of splinters, in which is buried a splendid organ. All the buildings, public and private, are more or less injured. The Catholic chapel is a ruin. The poor have fishermen lost their all. Many of them had to flee from their dwellings with their children naked out into the pitiless storm.

DISASTER TO FISHING CRAFT.

Out of a fleet of over 300 fishing vessels only twenty remain. Several of the fishermen have lost in fish and gear upward of $1,000 each. Among the schooners at Canso are the Agile, Enoch Benner, Electria, McLean, Dusky Lake, and Swan, of Canso. The schooner We're Here, of Beverly, Mass., with a full cargo of sugar to Amos Cutter, of Gloucester, lies a hundred feet above low water mark. Her keel, at the stern post, is embedded two feet in the gravel, and at the waist six feet. The Mary Hurst, of Gloucester, is almost a total wreck. The schooner Maria Joseph, of Miramichi, previously stranded on Durell's Island, is broken up.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A schooner belonging to Provincetown, Mass., in attempting to enter the Harbor of Shelburne on Sunday night struck on a reef off Black Point, and as she dragged her anchors, the Captain, his wife, and infant, left the vessel in a "dory," and after rowing about all night, succeeded in landing about noon next day in a very exhausted condition. The remainder of the crew, numbering twelve men, left the wreck in two dories, and have not been heard from. It is feared that they are all lost. The vessel has sunk.

THE SHORE STREWN WITH DEAD.

It is said that forty dead bodies have drifted ashore on the north side of Prince Edward Island.

A STEAM-TUG WRECKED.

The steam-ship Saltwell, Capt. Mace, from London, for Sydney, C. B., founded off Scatterie, on Sunday night at 11 o'clock. A life-boat, with the Captain and fourteen of the crew, landed at Fourchie, C. B., at 10 o'clock Monday morning. One boat, with six men, was lost alongside of the steamer, and another boat, with nine men, is missing, but is supposed to be at Louisburg.

OTHER DISASTERS.

The brigs L. H. Haviland and Archie, and the schooners George Hughes and J. R. Lithgow, are ashore at Lingan, C. B. The latter is dismasted. At Menhaden, the schooners Margaret Ann, Rapid, Stronza, Active, and Isabella Dixon are all believed to be totally wrecked. A sailor named Reuben Smith was washed overboard and lost from the Labrador fishing schooner Spring Bird, in the Harbor of Halifax, during the gale Sunday night. The brig Oak Point, which left Halifax on Sunday, foundered the same night. The crew were picked up and taken to Port Mulgrave.

MASSACHUSETTS VESSELS.

The schooner Golden West, from Labrador, which arrived to-day, spoke an American fishing schooner in the Straits of Canso, which reported twenty American fishing schooners, belonging to Gloucester, and ten belonging to Beverly, Mass., and the schooner Ida May, of Quebec, ashore at Pleasant Bay, Magdalen Island, but gave no particulars. The steamer Saltwell, which sunk off Scatterie, belonged to New-Castle, C. B., registered 1,160 tons, and was built in 1872.

THE WRECKS OFF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It is reported that forty American fishing vessels were lost off the north side of Prince Edward Island, and that only eighteen lives were saved out of all the crews; but none of the late arrivals at this port credit the report. The steamer Alhambra arrived from Charlottetown this morning, and proceeded to Boston at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE POOR FISHERMEN.

At Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the storm was very destructive to life and property. The crops are half destroyed. The destruction of fishing-boats is unprecedented. On the northern coast there was a great loss of life. Six square-rigged vessels were wrecked on the northern coast, and the crews of two of them were drowned. Four American fishing vessels were also wrecked, and the crews all lost. Dead bodies and wrecked material are floating ashore daily.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The wharves and bridges throughout the island are damaged. A number of buildings were blown down. The schooner Bonnie Jean, of Ragged Island, was lost, with all hands, at Cape Cavendish. The ship Chuscoagas, timber laden, for Liverpool, is a total loss at Cove Head. The crew were saved. The Collector of Customs at Magdalen Island reports fifty British and American vessels ashore there.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The San Diego *News*, to-day, says that John G. Sprek was murdered by the Indians near the boundary line. His wife and children escaped and gave the alarm. The citizens went in pursuit of the band and surrounded them, capturing twelve, who they threatened with death unless they gave the culprit up, which the Indians finally did, and the rest were released. The murderer was hanged.

PURSUING MEXICAN MURDERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Three Sheriffs are in hot pursuit of the band led by the Mexican Valezquez, which murdered three citizens of Monterey. They have been seen in the Hernandes Valley, in the coast range of mountains. A reward of $6,000 has been offered for their capture. It was reported to-day that Sheriff Morse, of Alameda County, had captured one of the members of the gang. Irving gives the names of two new associates with him in the Nathan murder, Daniel Kelly and Caleb Gernion. He says Kelly struck the blow. Irving denies that he was in prison at the time of the murder, and says if he ever reaches New-York he will produce papers and the memorandum-book which he took from Mr. Nathan's safe with his own hands.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE STATE CONVENTION AT JACKSON.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—At the Republican Convention held at Jackson, Miss., the following platform and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

The Republican Party of the State of Mississippi, in convention assembled recognizes as the strongest evidence of the perfection of our political creed the fact that we do not find it necessary to make any new departure or announce any new dogmas, but simply to renew our steadfast faith in old Republican landmarks, to wit, the preservation of the union of the States, the strict enforcement of the law of equal rights and privileges to all, universal education, retrenchment in expenditures, rigid economy, and equal and uniform taxation, opposition to fostering monopolies at the expense of the masses, and honesty, capacity, and fidelity as the test of political preferment; that we are opposed to burdening the reconstruction of the State of Mississippi with old repudiated Union and planters' bank bonds—a debt, it may be called, contracted by Locofoco Democracy and by them repudiated, and we pledge ourselves to resist, by every lawful means in our power, the assumption by the State Government of any and all such debts. We are opposed to loaning to railroads or other corporations, funds donated by Congress to this State for educational purposes, and we demand the prompt repeal, by the next Legislature, of the law by which agricultural scrip and the Chickasaw school funds have been diverted from the sacred objects contemplated by the donors; that we favor biennial sessions of the Legislature; that we recognize no distinction, as now existing by law, in the rights of all children in the State, to equal privileges, and to accept such in all public schools, colleges, or universities; and should any of said institutions of learning deny to any child, on account of race or color, its equal rights, we pledge ourselves to enforce the said rights by appropriate legislation; and we further pledge ourselves to the support of our present institutions of learning, and our present educational system as above explained.

Resolved, That we have full faith in the integrity of his Excellency Gov. R. C. Powers. In all responsible positions in which he has been called upon to act, whether as Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, Lieutenant Governor, or Chief Executive of the State, he has proven himself to be an able, honest, and fearless advocate of Republican principles, and a firm supporter of all those measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the State.

A resolution to indorse the Kellogg Government of Louisiana was received with such demonstrations of hostility that the mover withdrew it.

THE FULL STATE TICKET.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 30—Evening.—The Republican Convention adjourned last night. The full ticket is as follows: Ames, for Governor; A. K. Davis, (colored,) for Lieutenant Governor; J. Hill, (colored,) for Secretary of State; J. H. Holland, for Treasurer; W. S. Gibbs, for Auditor; George E. Harris, for Attorney General; T.W. Cardozo, (colored,) for Superintendent of Education.

Gen. Ames made a speech, accepting the nomination. Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, Senator Alcorn addressed an immense assemblage. He arraigned Gen. Ames as the most vindictive man in Congress against the Southern whites. He announced himself as a candidate for Governor, and called upon the people of all parties to execute a lasting bond of friendship between the white people and the black people, and to rescue the State from bond-holders and political incapacity. He was frequently greeted with hearty applause. H. C. Carter, the defeated candidate for Lieutenant Governor, also addressed the meeting. He said he had been promised the second place on the ticket, but had been betrayed, and would not support the ticket, but announced himself as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Carter was to-day appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Powers, vice Revels, resigned.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Meridan on the 17th of September.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is *enciente*.

The receipts of cotton at Memphis thus far this year are nearly 36,000 bales in excess of last year's receipts.

Chas. H. Buckalew, of Plainfield, N. J., has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Boilers for the District of New-York.

A game of base ball between the Bostons and Athletics, at Boston, Saturday, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 7 to 6.

Two men named Jordan and Johnson were arrested in Louisville, Ky., Friday night, for robbing the book concern of Sargent & Co., of Philadelphia.

Eugene Tucker, aged seventeen years, son of Rev. Mr. Tucker, a Baptist clergyman, was drowned Saturday afternoon while bathing in the river, at Brunswick, Me.

The number of deaths in St. Louis during the week wereof 204, which four were from cholera, sixteen from cholera morbus, and twenty-one from cholera infantum.

A dispatch from Baltimore, Md., sets forth that the brig Emma, bound for Portland, has been aground on the middle ground, Patapsco River, for the past two days. She will have to be lightened of a part of her cargo.

The detectives of San Francisco have taken Irving's full statement concerning the Nathan murder, to be sent to this City, but they do not credit the story, as it does not correspond with the known facts.

A. C. Foster, of Keene, N. H., was found in Albany, N. Y., Saturday, with a woman named Mrs. Belle Burlingame, having left his wife and two children behind. He repented and started for his home in the afternoon.

Winslow Hicks, residing near Danville Junction, Me., became ill Saturday afternoon and stepped into the house of a neighbor and shortly afterward expired. He was between sixty and seventy years of age.

A dispatch from Galveston states that the Quarantine regulations which were to go into effect against New-Orleans, on Monday, have been withdrawn, and consequently the regular communication with Texas ports remains undisturbed.

The body of Erastus Kneeland, aged twenty-three, was found Saturday on the railroad track, near Newburyport, Mass., shockingly mangled. It is supposed that he was run over by the cars while intoxicated.

Christ Hensel, a brakeman, riding on a loaded coal car at Lehigh Colliery, Penn., Saturday, was killed by the bottom of the car giving way. He had sent for his wife and two children to Germany, and they are expected to reach this City early in September.

Associate Judge Horace Gray has been appointed to the vacant Chief Justiceship of Massachusetts, caused by the death of Judge Chapman. The appointment had been previously tendered by Gov. Washburn to E. Rockwood Hoar, who declined it.

As a freight train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was passing under a bridge at Laclede, Mo., Friday night, a brakeman named Atwell, and another man named Arthur McGinnis, who were standing on the roof of one of the cars, were knocked off and both killed.

THE ITALIAN SLAVE TRADE DISCUSSED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—The Italian Convention adjourned, to-day, after having perfected a revision of the constitution of the National Union. The question of holding Italian boys as slaves, and leading them into vice and crime in New-York and other cities, was freely discussed, and a resolution was adopted to take measures to stop the system and bring to justice those who infringe the laws.

THE BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

RODMAN IN COURT.

THE PRISONER ADMITTED TO BAIL—THE RUMORS OF OTHER DEFALCATIONS.

The arrest of M. T. Rodman, the Deputy City Treasurer, as published in the THE TIMES of yesterday, was the all-absorbing topic of conversation throughout the whole of Brooklyn during the day. It was, however, in and around the City Hall that the excitement culminated, for, from early morning until as late as 5 P. M., throngs of people congregated, anxiously discussing the aspect of affairs, while they endeavored to gain from the prominent politicians who were constantly passing in and out, the latest developments in the case. The rumors, too, regarding alleged defalcations in other departments connected with the City Government were freely commented upon, although the general opinion in this regard seemed to be that the deficiency discovered in the Rodman case would be found to be the end of the City's troubles in this respect. As far as could be ascertained yesterday, the rumors which were started by some of the New-York morning papers appear to be totally devoid of foundation, as will be seen by the result of interviews had by a reporter of THE TIMES with some of the officials whose accounts it was suggested were not regular, as mentioned below. In fact there seems now little reason to suppose that other defalcations will be discovered, current rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. There, however, appears to be a general feeling that the proceedings already instituted against Rodman will end from the time his bail is accepted, as it is generally thought that extraordinary influence will be brought to bear to prevent the matter being further pursued. This, it is asserted, arises from the fear, on account of those now in high places, that were Rodman to be pressed too closely he would divulge certain secrets in connection with "Ring" matters that would, to say the least, be "unpleasant," if not disastrous, to many who are now held high in public esteem. It is even asserted that some of those who are now apparently active in prosecuting or persecuting Rodman will eventually either go his bail, or, at all events, procure it for him. It is, however, beyond a doubt that several of the members of the late "Ring" were yesterday afternoon particularly anxious to ascertain whether Rodman had obtained bail, each one seeming to wish it could be procured, but hardly liking to come to the front and act the part of friend to the one now in disgrace.

Rodman, on Friday night, after his arrest, in conversation with a friend, it is said, made use of the following significant remark: "I am not the one that got the golden egg." leading to the inference that there were others, more culpable than he, behind the scenes. How far this is the case will probably be ascertained by future developments.

RODMAN IN COURT.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Rodman was taken by Capt. Ferry to Judge Delmar's court-room, where the preliminary examination was to take place. He was accompanied by Mr. E. T. Wood, his counsel. Mayor Powell and Mr. William C. DeWitt, the Corporation Counsel, entered a few minutes later. On the case being called, Mr. Wood stated that, on behalf of his client, he waived an examination, and asked that bail in a reasonable amount be fixed.

Judge Delmar—How does the defendant plead to this complaint?

Mr. Wood—Not guilty.

Mr. DeWitt—If your Honor please, the prisoner, having pleaded not guilty, and waived examination, proposes to give bail, and I suppose it becomes your duty to fix the amount. In reply to what has been said on the other side, I desire to say that there is to be taken into consideration, first, the character of the offense. There is no offense I can think of to which the rigors of the law should be applied more rigorously than one of this character, which has all the elements of larceny, together with those of a flagrant breach of trust. The sum, as the gentleman has said, or rather as he has not said, ought to be taken into consideration. If $140,000 of the people's moneys have been stolen that may aid in the flight of this prisoner, that fact should be considered. [Rodman here asked for a chair, and seated himself.] The time is at hand when all public confidence is dead, unless the whole power of the criminal law can be hurled against these officials who plunder the public treasury. I don't think that $25,000 is anywhere near sufficient bail in this case. I think the bail should be at least $50,000 in amount, and that two sureties—men of wealth—should be compelled to justify in double that amount. That is my view of this case.

Mr. Wood—In regard to the—

Mr. DeWitt—If your Honor is justified in sending to jail an humble individual who trespasses one step upon the rights of personal property, simply under the power that is vested in the criminal law, how much greater, and surer, should be the grip of the arm of the criminal law on those officials who combine together to destroy the credit of a great city, on whose credit the prosperity of the people of that city largely depends?

Mr. Wood—What the gentleman says is very correct in regard to the status of the public Treasury. That is not the question before your Honor. The question is one of bail. So far as the amount alleged to have been plundered from the city is concerned, we all understand that has been made good to the city. The city loses not one farthing by this transaction; that is as I understand it; the whole amount was paid into the city yesterday, or is to be this morning. We cannot now discuss any of the questions in regard to the crime. There can be nobody more anxious than I am, so far as the interest of the city is concerned, and I agree with him perfectly on that subject. But we are not here to discuss that. When Mr. Rodman's time comes he will probably answer to this complaint. This is a matter of bail.

Judge Delmar—In my judgment I think that $50,000 is not any too much bail to require in this case.

Mr. Wood—That is a very large amount, Sir. Mr. Rodman has not any means of his own, and must depend entirely on his friends.

Mr. DeWitt—And they should be required to justify in double that amount, and be two good sureties.

Judge Delmar (addressing Rodman)—I will now take your voluntary examination, and you are at liberty to answer all or none of the questions put to you.

The usual interrogations were then put, all of which were answered by Rodman without restraint, and at the conclusion thereof he signed the examination paper and left the court room with his counsel, and was conveyed to the office of the District Attorney, in the Court-house, to await the arrival of his friends who were to go his bail. They, however, failed to appear by 3 o'clock, when Rodman was taken before Judge Neilson on a writ of habeas corpus, which had been obtained in the meanwhile by his counsel, for the purpose of having the amount of bail reduced.

Judge Neilson, after listening to the arguments of Mr. Wood and Assistant District Attorney Cullen, finally decided not to reduce the amount of bail as fixed by the Magistrate. Mr. Wood remarked that his client's health would be prejudiced by an incarceration in jail, to which Judge Neilson replied that he believed that Raymond Street Jail, like other institutions of a similar character, was conducted on a humanitarian and Christian principle, and if the prisoner was sick he would be treated in the hospital, where he would receive every comfort necessary to his state of health. The prisoner was then reconducted to the District Attorney's office, where he remained until 5 o'clock, when bail not being forthcoming he was taken by Capt. Ferry, in a carriage, to Raymond Street Jail, where he will have to remain at all events until Monday morning.

CONTROLLER SCHROEDER TO HUGH M'LAUGHLIN.

With regard to the rumors touching other departments, a TIMES reporter called at the Controller's Office for the purpose of seeing Mr. Schroeder, the Controller, but that gentleman had left the city for Shelter Island. The following copy of a letter to Mr. Hugh McLaughlin was, however, handed to him, which explains itself. That some such action was to be looked for was exclusively predicted in THE TIMES of yesterday:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 30, 1873.

Hugh McLaughlin, Esq., Ex-Treasurer Fire Department:

SIR: I have reliable information in my possession showing that you have appropriated to your own use an amount exceeding $8,000 of city money, consisting of interest on the deposits of the Fire Department Fund. By returning this amount at once to the City Treasury you will save trouble, and oblige yours respectfully,

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

Mr. McLaughlin, after receiving the above letter, stated that at present he had nothing to say upon the matter, as he was having his books made up in order to close his account with the City as Treasurer of the Fire Department, when he intended to make his report. He said he thought if a deficiency was then shown to exist it would be time enough to talk about it. The Controller, he thought, had been entirely too hasty. Beyond this Mr. McLaughlin refused to say anything.

AN ABSURD RUMOR.

An absurd rumor was circulated during the morning that Mr. Sprague, the City Treasurer, had committed suicide. This was doubtless due to the fact that that gentleman had not been able to attend at his office on account of severe indisposition, brought on by his late troubles. Fears are, however, entertained that serious consequences may possibly result, and his wife, who was away from the city, was telegraphed to to return home at once. The physician in attendance upon Mr. Sprague forbade his seeing any one on business matters, consequently no fresh facts could be obtained from him.

RUMORS OF OTHER DEFALCATIONS.

Mr. Warren, the expert, who is to pursue his investigations through the whole of the accounts of the City departments, will, it is said, commence his operations on Monday. He was not around the City Hall yesterday.

Mr. Alderman Ropes, (President of the Brooklyn Trust Company,) in conversation with THE TIMES reporter yesterday, said that he believed that no other defalcations would be brought to light, as he thought that the whole truth is now known. He said further, that the examination made by Mr. Warren in the Treasurer's books was thorough and complete, and embraced all the amounts paid to the Treasurer. The books were also compared with those of the various banks and found to tally. If there were any other defalcations they must have been discovered, for when payments were made to the Treasurer by any officer of the city, receipts were given therefor and duplicates filed with the Controller, so that the total amount paid to the Treasurer is known, and has been found to agree with the deposits, except in the sum of Rodman's defalcation, which has now been made good. He deemed all rumors and statements to the contrary, Mr. Warren's included, very wrong, and calculated to injure the city without cause.

Mayor Powell, too, denies any knowledge of existing deficiencies in any other departments of the City Government. When questioned as to his reason for taking the initiatory steps in causing Rodman's arrest, the Mayor stated that there were rumors abroad in the community that men of standing and position were implicated in the fraud, and that he proposed, if such were the case, to have them exposed and punished, if guilty. He said he did not propose to screen any one.

The Long Island Club, of which Rodman was Treasurer, are to hold a meeting on Monday evening, it having been alleged that he has misappropriated the funds of that institution to a large amount. The books are now being examined, in order to ascertain if any, and what, deficiency has occurred.

WASHINGTON.

THE GERMAN LEGATION—BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—THE KUKLUX—THE WAWASSET DISASTER—FORT SILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Baron Schloeser, the German Ambassador, who has been on a visit to Germany, has returned. It is stated that the German Government will follow the example of other foreign legations here in Washington, and that next year an elegant building for the legation will be erected. Plans have already been prepared at Berlin, and if it were not too late in the season, they would be carried out this year. Most probably the present site will be retained, as it is large enough and also conveniently located.

A NEW FINANCIAL PROJECT.

It is stated that a number of capitalists and contractors of this District are arranging to establish a District stock exchange and banking-house, in order to protect the District securities now in the market and in private hands.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not make public the report on the Wawasset disaster until Monday, as he first desires to examine the testimony on which it is based. All officially connected with the examination are more than ordinarily uncommunicative with regard to the findings and recommendations, and give to them an unnecessary air of mystery. But the testimony itself shows that no facts were ascertained as to the origin of the fire, and that the Potomac Ferry Company employed the Captain and mate without license to act in those capacities. Therefore it is an easy guess, in the absence of the official report, that the Commission, while condemning the neglect of a fire organization on board the Wawasset, recommend the prosecution of the parties for a violation of the Steam-boat law.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Treasury Department decided, to-day, that British Columbia is not entitled to the benefits of the Treaty of Washington, so far as the free importation of fish and fish-oil is concerned, it not having been a part of the Dominion of Canada at the time of the signing of the treaty; and, also, that the part of the said Dominion embraced in the treaty is that portion on the Atlantic side. The State Department has also expressed the same opinion.

THE FORT SILL MASSACRE.

The Indian Bureau, although it has diligently inquired, has received no information whatever relative to the reported Fort Sill massacre. So far, there is not even probability to strengthen the rumor. A recent letter from Gov. Davis, of Texas, to the Interior Department, shows that Satanta and Big Tree, having been taken from the Penitentiary to be escorted to Fort Sill by a detachment of United States troops, are put to their good behavior till October, when the conference to determine what disposition shall be made of them will be held at that fort. No one here doubts that they will be restored to their people.

THE KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

A telegram to the Attorney General, from the United States Attorney at Louisville, Ky., announces that the latter has forwarded by mail a report of the Kuklux outrages in Kentucky, and further says that what has been published concerning the said outrages is true; that they are even worse than already reported.

THE CASE OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR DUVALL.

The Naval Court-martial in the case of Medical Director Duvall, at Annapolis, have completed their duties, and an adjournment of the Court has been ordered.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Many persons corresponding with our navy officers and seamen abroad do not seem to realize that the franking privilege has been abolished, and that letters to foreign countries, in almost all cases, unless the postage is fully prepaid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office. As a matter of courtesy such letters have heretofore been sent from the Dead Letter Office to the Navy Department, which ventured, under the franking privilege, to forward them in its mail-bag to their destinations. This cannot be now done, and the Navy Department stamps cannot be used to forward unpaid and short paid or private letters. The consequence is a daily accumulation of postal matter, while the officers and seamen are wondering, perhaps, why it is not received. Many correspondents also seem to expect that double letters can go to foreign stations with single postage.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE CARLISTS AND THE INSURGENTS—THE SIEGE OF BILBOA RESUMED.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Telegrams from the north announce the defeat of the Carlists under Saballs, after four hours' fighting.

Yesterday Gen. Campos summoned the Cartagena insurgents to surrender. They answered by hoisting a black flag on their works. As yet the operations before the town on the land side have amounted only to slight skirmishes.

It is reported that the insurgents have agreed, if hard pushed, to deliver some of the forts to the Carlists, on condition that all the Carlists at Valencia, some 4,000 in number, will join the insurgents in an attack on the Republican troops.

A telegram from Bayonne says the Carlist forces have resumed the siege of Bilboa.

WHOLESALE LANDING OF AMMUNITION AND ARMS.

BAYONNE, Aug. 30.—The Madrid Government is powerless to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Carlists on the Cantabrian coast, because of the large force required to operate against the insurgents. It is reported that the Republicans have under advisement the plan of issuing letters of marque to private vessels to cruise in the Bay of Biscay.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER—THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—It is asserted that Hidalgo will be appointed Minister to the United States.

There is a rumor current that Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, will shortly attempt to proclaim his succession to the throne, on Spanish soil.

MOVEMENTS OF REPUBLICAN TROOPS—DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Ten thousand Republican troops have arrived at Vittoria, in the province of Alava, on their way to Estella.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—It is estimated that if Don Carlos is successful in gaining the throne of Spain, the debt of the country will be increased one-third.

A NEW SCHEME FOR RAISING MONEY.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—A project to raise a loan, the payment of which is to be guaranteed from the revenues from the tobacco monopoly of the Philippine Islands, has been presented in the Cortes. The bill also abolishes compulsory labor on the tobacco plantations by the natives. The motion was declared urgent.

FRANCE.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL—A MONARCHY UNDER THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD IMPOSSIBLE—A WISE DECREE.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine will be held at Trianon, and will commence on the 6th of October.

The *Journal des Débats* has a significant article from the pen of M. Lemoine, in which the writer expresses the opinion that the Republic is impossible, and that France must have a liberal monarchy. The Count De Chambord can follow the example of Louis XVIII. and grant a constitutional charter; but if not, the monarchy under Chambord is as impossible as is the Republic.

The Government has issued a decree relieving grain and flour from the *surtaxe*, or additional impost levied on account of the war indemnity, and also from the bonding duty.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—It is reported that the Government will pay to Germany the last installment of the war indemnity on the 14th of October next.

THE PROPOSED POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Duke De Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to the Paris Chamber of Commerce, says the Governments of France and the United States are still engaged in negotiations for a postal Convention between the two countries.

KHIVA.

THE REPORTED EXECUTION OF SIX HUNDRED KHIVANS PRONOUNCED TO BE FALSE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The *Nord*, the Russian organ published in this city, pronounces the report of an insurrection in Khiva and the execution of 600 of the insurrectionists a hoax.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased slightly over the Southern States, where the temperature is unchanged, and generally clear weather prevails except on the Gulf coast.

The area of low barometer, which was central in the Missouri Valley at the last report, has moved slowly to the north-east over Iowa.

Cloudy weather, with areas of rain, and high temperature, are reported from the North-west and the upper lake region.

Clear weather, with light winds and calms, prevail in the remaining districts, except in the lower lake region, where cloudy weather is reported.

The temperature continues high in the Mississippi Valley, and has risen in New England and Middle States, and lower lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States the pressure will diminish slightly, with rising temperature and generally clear weather.

For the lake region and the North-west, low pressure, continued high temperature, light to fresh south-easterly to south-westerly winds, with areas of light rain.

For the Ohio Valley and thence south-westward to Texas, light south-easterly to south-westerly winds, with high temperature, and generally clear weather during Sunday.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, diminishing pressure, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same and for the week, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park row: 3 A. M., 68°; 6 A. M., 67°; 9 A. M., 71°; 12 M., 76°; 4 P. M., 81°; 6 P. M., 77°; 9 P. M., 73°; 12 P. M., 69°. Average temperature yesterday, 72¾°. Average temperature for the week, 69½°.

PACIFIC COAST CITIES SHAKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at the Mission San Jose at 4 o'clock this afternoon, causing a good deal of excitement, but resulting in no damage. The shock was quite heavy at Redwood City and other towns in Santa Clara Valley, south of this point, but was very slight in San Francisco.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Mr. Dubois, his wife, and two daughters were arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of Ah Gim, the Chinese cook, who, according to the statements of the family, attempted to kill Miss Alice Dubois because she rejected his professions of love, and then shot himself. After a full examination they were acquitted.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SONG—THE WINDS.

The South wind sings of happy Springs,
  And Summers hastening on their way;
The South wind smells of cowslip bells,
  And blossom-spangled meads of May:
But sweeter is her red, red mouth
Than all the kisses of the South.

The West wind breathes of russet heaths,
  And yellow pride of woods grown old;
The West wind flies from Autumn skies,
  And sun-clouds overlaid with gold:
But the golden locks I love the best
Outshine the glories of the West.

The North wind sweeps from crystal deeps,
  And Arctic halls of endless night;
The North wind blows o'er drifted snows,
  And mountains robed in virgin white:
But purer far her maiden's soul
Than all the snows that shroud the Pole.

The East wind shrills o'er desert hills
  And dreary coasts of barren sand;
The East wind moans of sea-blanched bones,
  And ships that sink in sight of land:
But the cold, cold East may rave and moan,
For her soft warm heart is all my own.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

AN EVENING IN THE AVENUE.

It was a clear, starry, intensely-cold night in February. From time to time a bitter wind from the north would blow around the street corners in savage gusts, scattering in every direction the loose dust, bits of cinder, pieces of straw, and everything that was not frozen tight to the earth. The passers bv, chiefly of the sterner sex, that can bury their heads in warm coat-collars, plunge their hands in coat-pockets, and defiantly draw down hats over their eyes, proceeded unanimously to take these precautions, reflecting in the meanwhile that the month of March was yet to come, that patience and prudence were alike necessary in coping with the coming foe—a foe whose salient traits, whatever they may have been in old-fashioned times, were in the annals of modern New-York anything but lamb-like, and who goes out as he comes in, with the prolonged roar of a very surly lion.

The carnival season of New-York was drawing to a close; balls and dancing parties were hurrying madly to their death to make way for musical soirées, æsthetical tea-parties, and clerical lectures. The majority of the component parts of what was termed gay society were secretly delighted at the prospect of change of any kind. Almost every one was jaded, harassed, and dissatisfied. No engagements, matrimonial or otherwise, had come of this anxious, breathless time. But the young maidens on whom devolved the business of matrimonial engagements felt with reason that the quiet and meditative season of Lent was better adapted to the development of genuine emotion and serious views, than the reign of dancing, matinées and German cotillions. The mammas trusted in their well-trained daughters and hoped on; while darling Jane drew closer the cords of affection which bound her to dearest Emma, in whose eldest brother was manifest such sagacity in business matters, united to a valuable talent for endearing himself to an opulent and childless old uncle.

On this February night in question, in a charming bachelor apartment looking out on the Fifth avenue, sat a young man gloomily gazing into his cannel coal fire. The blaze cast a warm glow over the heavy red curtains that hung at the windows and across the doors of the room, and the coal crackled merrily as the flames curled around its smooth glossy surface and leaped up high in the air in prismatic coruscations of unearthly hue. Now and then a fitful gleam would strike the glassy eyes of the stuffed tiger's head, whose supple skin was stretched in indolent ease before the fire, and the green orbs would give back a glare so savage that one could fancy the old ferocious instincts of the wild beast of the forest alive again, the luxurious quiet a mere feint after all, and the *couchant* tiger ready for a deadly spring.

The subdued light from the lamp standing on an adjoining table, burning low under its heavy shade, brought into notice heaps of tempting journals, magazines, serious works in solid binding, and enthralling French romances in paper covers of delicate tints; photograph books, inkstands of antique pattern, and paper-cutters of modern design; odd and purposeless bronzes, usually the gift of friends, and intended by these well-meaning but infatuated beings as a natural receptacle for matches, for cigars, and for other similar needs of humanity. In short, wherever penetrated the fire-light or lamp-light, were revealed objects of comfort, taste, and elegance.

But, in spite of these surroundings, and the occasional howling of the fierce, cold wind, which loudly proclaimed the contrast between life without and life within, the young man moved pettishly in his easy-chair, and still gazed gloomily into the fire. He was a prey to indecision, doubts, and conflicting inclinations. "Shall I go to this beastly ball to-night, or shall I not?" he finally muttered, in an agony of suspense. If the young man could promptly have decided in the negative, the weight of years would have been lifted from his knitted brow, and he would have abandoned himself to the resources of his solitary apartment with positive delight. But a knock at the door at this moment interrupted his harassing meditations, and the entrance of a servant with a note changed the current of his thoughts.

The handwriting of the superscription was not unknown to him, and as he glanced at the note before opening it the vision of a tall, graceful girl, with winning brown eyes, and a rare profusion of rich, brown hair, and an indescribable air of ease and fashion, rose before his eyes. As he read the note, in imagination he could hear the clear utterance and warm tone of the voice he liked above all others, and he smiled as he read and reread the few lines which were penned freely and carelessly:

DEAR MR. DERWENT, (so ran the note:) Do not forget the ball to-night. I *must see you* for I leave town to-morrow afternoon quite unexpectedly, and then—— I look no further, for beyond, life is such a blank. Truly yours, MATILDA WALTON.

Poor thing! Life will be a blank, indeed! was Mr. Walter Derwent's commentary on the lines before him as he folded the note with a sigh and thrust it into his pocket. "Curious that a girl with a lot of money, friends and admirers in proportion, and no tiresome relations save a benevolent papa to trouble her, should look on life as a blank." And "how preposterous," he added angrily, "to leave town to-morrow." Again Mr. Derwent resumed his fireside musings, but the spirit of the dream had changed. His brow had cleared. Something akin to a smile rested on his lips, and the preceding look of gloom was replaced by one of placid contentment. Of course he would go to the ball. How could he ever have imagined staying away from that ball!

His toilet was speedily completed, and as he arranged his *boutonnière* of violets, standing before the fireplace, his eyes rested on an open letter lying on the mantel-piece. "What a match-making mamma is mine," he exclaimed, laughing, "four pages on the subject of matrimony, with my rôle that of chief victim. Willing or unwilling—that is of small importance so long as matrimony has its victims. I wish with all my heart that the dear old lady had three or four girls to marry off. How little attention I should receive!"

The violets properly adjusted, Mr. Derwent devoted himself to the encasing of his well-proportioned, well-knit frame in wraps of sufficient solidity to defy the chill blasts without, and these arrangements completed to the gentleman's entire satisfaction, he sallied forth with light and cheerful tread.

It was still too early for the ball, and as he hurried down the avenue the disposition of the intervening hour or two became the subject of thought. Madison square gleamed before his eyes, with its many lights shining clearly through the leafless trees. A glance at the clock, in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, assured him that the act of the opera which appealed most strongly to his sympathies must be already completed. No object in pursuing his course onward to the Academy of Music, with the bitter wind sweeping the City from river to river, and setting his very teeth to chattering. "Ah! I know what I will do," he exclaimed, as he lingered before a heavily-draped window, through whose folds streamed, here and there, gleams of brightness from within. "There lives the most agreeable of widows, and as the inviting glimpses of light proclaim her *At Home* to her friends shivering on the outer pavement I, for one, accept the invitation." "This charming creature," continued Derwent, as he stood on the porch waiting for the door to open, "must be the original of the French story. '*Ou passeraije mes soirées.*' She must have suggested to the sensible Frenchman the folly of throwing away in matrimony what would be otherwise a sure means of passing a pleasant evening, and still in moments of infatuation I have been on the brink of endangering my pleasant evenings, by allowing the widow to decide between the honor of accepting and the honor of rejecting me."

Mr. Derwent's musings being at this moment abruptly terminated by the opening of the street door, he soon found himself in a cheerful little room, a bright coal fire blazing in the grate, a table set out with tea things, and a pretty blonde head bent over the table, ready to dispense the fragrant beverage.

"Is that you, Mr. Derwent?" said a joyful silvery voice, as he entered the room. The blonde head rose from the tea-cups, and a delicate little figure clad in black advanced to meet him. "At last," she added, as a little hand was winningly placed in his, a pair of violet eyes confidingly sought his, and the voice fell several tones from its joyful accent to one of tender reproach. The response to this melting salutation would have been sentimental to a compromising extent had not the vision of two, instead of one tea-cup, warned our hero that he was not playing the first rôle in a tête-à-tête, but very possibly filling the unenviable position of a third, in a duo already commenced.

"There shall be a third tea-cup, if you will accept a cup of tea," said the widow, correctly interpreting his glance of interrogation, and adding, as he drew his chair to the table, "this cup is designed for Mr. Silsbee, who is for the moment looking for some crayons in the library."

"Silsbee never finds those crayons, does he?" asked Derwent with an amused smile, fastidiously sipping his tea.

"Have you found those crayons in your way before? You will do me a very great service in telling me where, for it is certainly not here," said the widow gravely.

"A very great service? My dear Mrs. Fane, I certainly had no intention of doing you a very great service when I came here this evening. I was only thinking of myself."

"When you prelude your remarks with 'my dear Mrs. Fane,' I know that something disagreeable is to follow. But I still repeat" said the widow defiantly, "that you would do me a very great service."

"By assuring you" interrupted Derwent, "that your slave Silsbee never searches for crayons in adjoining apartments in any house but your own."

"Nor does Walter Derwent ever find him in his way anywhere but in my house?" asked Mrs. Fane archly, lowering her voice, and almost closing the dark lashes over the violet eyes.

"How can I tell you at this distance, with that inviting footstool lying unoccupied at your feet. I am too much agitated to speak the exact truth."

"Let me remove the bewildering piece of furniture then," replied the widow, laughing, advancing a dainty little foot for the purpose of pushing the foot-stool to a more remote position, "that there may be no barrier between us and the exact truth."

"No, I assure you when you suppress the foot-stool," said Derwent, eyeing critically the head of Mrs. Fane's favorite poodle dog worked in worsted, which constituted the article in question, "you extinguish for the moment my best impulses. How can I be natural seated on this high-back Elizabethan chair, when I feel that once in the position that I covet," and he rose from his seat and was about gallantly to fling himself in close proximity to the little foot which rested so provokingly on the edge of the foot-stool, when a rustle at the door admonished him of the presence of an unwelcome intruder. "That confounded Silsbee, I suppose," he muttered between his teeth. The widow's languishing eyes sparkled with delight. "Take care, Mr. Derwent, take care," she said, in a tone of warning, "you may commit yourself, and once the bloom of your reputation endangered"—"What could I do but commit you at the same time?" replied Derwent, resuming his Elizabethan chair as three large crayons and a gentleman beneath entered the room.

"From the casual glimpse of a tawny beard, which I have the happiness to perceive from behind that mass of sketches, I believe that I have the honor of addressing Mr. Silsbee," said Derwent, blandly, as the bundle of sketches was somewhat unceremoniously deposited on the table, and the flowing beard and expressive eyes of the great painter of the day became visible.

"If my ears do not deceive me," said the great painter Silsbee, in not the gentlest of tones, "that—pardon me if I say drawling voice—can belong to none other than the noted Mr. Derwent."

"You are quite right, my dear Silsbee, in your conclusions, although I object to the manner in which they are reached, and entirely disown the adjective chosen as descriptive of my melodious accents."

"You must know, Mr. Silsbee," said the widow, perceiving from the painter's flashing eye and angry gesture that a storm was imminent, "you must know that Mr. Derwent has paid to this humble mansion the tribute of supposing that, once within its walls, he will give as well as receive the 'exact truth.' Hence his presence here this evening."

"But I see no resemblance between your cosy drawing-room and the bottom of the well, where tradition assigns the dwelling-place of that myth, the 'exact truth,'" replied Silsbee, fixing his eyes fiercely on the fire-place, "and if anything so unexpected is to come from Mr. Derwent's lips, he should at least prepare us for it. It is unfair to take us at such a disadvantage."

"But, my dear fellow, how was I to know that you were always here? I knew that in Mrs. Fane I should find the one favored mortal who could always hear the exact truth without shrinking."

"I wish that I could conscientiously return the compliment, if it be a compliment," said the widow, with a sigh, following Silsbee's example, and staring steadily in the fire.

"You have no idea how much I can bear for your sake, dear Mrs. Fane, for you never will put my devotion to the test," and Derwent's clear, cold, gray eye dissembled its coldness for the moment behind an assumed veil of tender sentiment. "The revelation of truths which I would willingly spare you, would test your devotion in quite another quarter, I assure you. I play no part whatever in the sad recital."

"But you could play that of *raconteur*, and with so much grace and piquancy, and such infinite satisfaction to yourself, that with my usual disinterestedness I bare my breast to the blow. Strike! I console myself with the French adage, *Qui chatie bien, aime bien!*"

"I decline emphatically the rôle of executioner," said the widow, "and I never take refuge in the excuse of true, deep attachment, as a cloak for utter insupportability. My device is the 'cap and bells,' and I freely confess that I am here to amuse myself, and others if I can."

"And bewitch, if you will," said the enamored Silsbee.

"Once upon a time," began Mrs. Fane, looking gravely and impressively at Derwent, and without deigning to notice the painter's impassioned interruption, "there was a beautiful young maiden, beloved by a beautiful young man. The king's son, if you will," added the widow, parenthetically.

"To appreciate fully this Arabian Night's Entertainment," said Derwent, "let me place myself in a condition of Oriental warmth," and he took a standing position at the chimney corner, leaning nonchalantly on the mantelpiece, and calmly meeting the gaze of the upturned violet eyes, bent so ingenuously on his.

"Excuse the interruption. 'The king's son, a beautiful youth, loved a maiden fair.' We were there, I believe."

"But the maiden preferred a seedy cobbler, I dare say," growled Silsbee.

"Not at all," said the widow, reproachfully. "In fact she thought at first that she adored the beautiful prince; but another equally fair, and with a more varied assortment of gifts, besought her love in burning words of passion. She could but listen and wonder—wonder at the gold and precious stones, frankincense and ivory, flung recklessly at her feet."

"Any camels?" inquired Silsbee.

"No, but there was a yacht," replied Mrs. Fane, laughing, "and an opera box."

"Why destroy my Oriental dream in this matter-of-fact of way," said Derwent, pettishly. "I know of no people so material as artists. They are resolved to leave no one illusions beyond those they may themselves deign to create for them."

Silsbee, delighted to ruffle the sang froid of his rival, chuckled contentedly in his arm-chair, and even forgot to wither at the widow's look of indignation.

"The ardent lover," resumed Mrs. Fane—"number two, I mean—emboldened by the maiden's acquiescence, begged as a priceless boon the gift of her portrait. But this could only be obtained through great peril for both. The Prince, loyal, chivalric creature that he was, suspected nothing. But, lest his suspicions should be raised, prudence and secrecy became necessary. In our enlightened days, nothing is easier than to make visits to an artist's studio, answer the double purpose of sitting for one's likeness, and conducting one's mysterious love affairs. But in those dark days of prejudice, excursions to the bath, under the most impervious of veils, were the only means of obtaining stolen and sentimental interviews.

"The *dénouement* of this Oriental fable is not too tragic, I hope," said Derwent, languidly; "I am now quite in a shiver of anticipation, and I have a cold walk before me when midnight strikes."

"The bow string must come soon," said Silsbee. "Could you not make it convenient to wait for that fearful finale?" he added, addressing Derwent.

"From Mr. Silsbee's familiarity with this pleasant tale, one might imagine that he promoted the guilt of the treacherous parties by furnishing the portrait and the studio. If so, my dear fellow, acknowledge that it would be a pleasanter part to play than that of the deceived Prince. We have not yet heard of the Prince's vengeance. Is it very shocking?" asked Derwent, turning to Mrs. Fane.

"Shocking beyond your wildest imaginings. He drops the young lady, and," adds Mrs. Fane, sinking her voice to a slow and impressive whisper, "*marries a widow!*"

"It is only Silsbee who flinches at this delightful termination of your delightful Oriental romance," said Derwent, approaching Mrs. Fane with outstretched hand. "Adieu, you send me away, on the contrary, a happier, if not a wiser man."

"You leave us so soon and so abruptly," said the widow reproachfully, as she rose and passed through the door at Derwent's side, and stood by him in the dimly-lighted vestibule. For an instant both were silent; a strange thrill passed through Derwent as he gazed into the unfathomable depths of the widow's eyes and felt the pressure of two little pleading hands on his shoulder. "Walter! Walter! you are really mad or blind, or both, to throw yourself away on this girl;" and Lydia Fane's low, whispering voice trembled with emotion. "All the world knows that of which you alone are ignorant."

"Knows what, my dear Lydia?" said Derwent, calmly taking the little hands that rested on his shoulder within his own, and holding them too tightly to permit of their escape. "Of what am I ignorant that all the world knows, and that it concerns me to know?"

"Speak intelligently or speak not at all," interrupts the widow, trembling with vexation, and trying in vain to free her hands from Derwent's iron grasp.

An impatient shrug of the shoulders was his only reply.

"After all the hearts you have broken and all the vows you have disregarded, you will deliberately marry a girl who only takes you because she cannot get the man she would have, [illegible] at a moment's warning would leave you, before or after marriage, if this man but nods his head. Their rendezvous, which are supposed to be secret, are, in fact, too frequent to be concealed, and it will only be in a moment of pique that she will seriously accept your homage." The widow paused to take breath, and to give Derwent an opportunity for indignation and refutation of these charges brought against him; but he only replied, calmly and gravely as before: "You think, my dear Lydia, because I am not your affianced lover that I must of a necessity be in that position toward another woman. Your conclusion is natural, I admit, but in this instance untrue. No one does me the honor to claim me as their own that I know of, and that the world assigns me to this or that one is only my good fortune, not my fault."

"It is your fault, and not your good fortune," said the widow, indignantly. "You give rise to these rumors by your pertinacious attentions in some quarter or another, but on some occasions your pertinacity is rewarded with reciprocal devotion. In this case I assure you, as your best friend, that you are deceived."

"Is it for the first time Lydia? Think how long I have known you," said Derwent, smiling.

"If all were true to you as I have been, Walter," sighed Mrs. Fane. "But you are crushing my hands in the most dreadful way, and the ring which you admire has left its mark most emphatically on my once fair fingers."

"Give it me then for this evening, that it may preserve me from the perils which evidently beset my path."

"On one condition, Walter," said the widow, slowly. "If I am wrong in my warnings of to-night, you will send me back the ring when ever you will. If I am right, ——"

"If you are right," repeated Derwent, "then what, Lydia?" and he kept the hand which slipped an intaglio in sapphire on his finger, and closely scanned her averted gaze.

"Excuse me, Mrs. Fane," said an impatient voice, as Silsbee, lifting aside the velvet hangings of the door, stood beside them in the vestibule. "Excuse me, if my *sortie* is too brusque or too unexpected, but your Arabian tale has reminded me that I have an early sitter to-morrow, and that I must bid you good evening."

"Confound that Silsbee," muttered Derwent; "always in the way." He could only exchange a parting look with Lydia Fane and catch the faint sound of a whispered "Remember," and once more he found himself struggling with the cold night wind, as he walked rapidly down the avenue. His inner meditations, however, absorbed him almost to the exclusion of outer sensation. "A clever woman is Lydia Fane," he said to himself; "rarely mistaken, but jealous and spiteful as a little cat. She is a little fond of me, I think—as fond as she can be of any one, because I have always used her badly. With her *beaux yeux* and the *beaux yeux de sa cassette*, she has contrived to make a great many miserable; and how grateful they should all be to me if I revenged them by making her unhappy for life, as Mrs. Derwent. I should like to revenge myself at the same time on that wretched painter, Silsbee. What did he mean with his insinuations about rendezvous in studios? If those truthful brown eyes of Matilda Walton have so utterly deceived me, then for the fortieth time I repeat that I never again will believe in woman."

Fortunately for Mr. Derwent, the sombre tone of thought then uppermost in his mind was abruptly dissipated by his finding himself in a crowd of coachmen, servants, policemen, and idle lookers-on, which constitute the exterior *mise en scène* of a private ball, as viewed from the street, and which admonished him that his destination was reached. The hoarse, discordant cry for carriages ordered and countermanded jarred strangely on his ear, and seemed quite at variance with the swelling notes of the waltz, which floated out from the brilliantly-lighted mansion into the chilling night air, bringing with it a faint trace of the glowing atmosphere within. Derwent, not unwillingly, elbowed his way through the crowd at the door, and penetrating with some difficulty the inner vestibule, stood among groups of weary dancers, who abandoning the heated ball-room for the marble-paved hall, sought change of air in its refreshing coolness, and in its obscure corners increased opportunities of flirtation. There was a pungent odor of tuberose mingled with the less obtrusive fragrance of geranium and violet, and from time to time, it must be acknowledged, a well-founded suspicion of fried oysters crossed the senses, disputing and occasionally gaining the mastery over the more grateful perfume of rare exotics. Gossamer fabrics floated past the cool, experienced eye of Mr. Derwent, leaving him, however, as unmoved as is usually the hero of a ballet in the closing, culminating scene of his wonderful career, when he sees the object of his affections transformed into an angel of light, and ascend to regions above, amid showers of gold and silver, and radiant clouds of tarlatane drapery. In spite, however of Derwent's *insouciance*, as he threaded his way through knots of friends and acquaintances, saluting those whom he knew and attentively scanning the unfamiliar faces, it was not without a thrill of emotion that he descried the graceful outline of a tall, elegant girl simply clad in white. The face was turned from him, but the curve of the neck, proud and drooping at the same time, the small, well-shaped head and supple waist, were too uncommon to be mistaken. The first mingled sentiments of joy and pride which agitated him in recognizing Matilda Walton, and which compelled him to turn and make his way at once to her side, were suddenly dashed by a glance of her devoted companion, in whose coarse lineaments he beheld the successful suitor of Lydia Fane's Eastern tale—the owner of the yacht and opera-box of modern times—and, in fact, his own hated rival.

"Lydia Fane was right, I believe, after all," he muttered angrily to himself, and turning abruptly in the opposite direction, was about to pass into the ball-room, when a shrill voice called him by name, and begged him to rescue her from the heat of the dancing-room. The possessor of the shrill voice was considered the beauty of the season, and this qualification being enhanced by that of standing in the position of cousin, and to a certain extent of natural foe to his faithless Matilda, made her at once the most eligible choice as instrument wherewith to execute his little projects of vengeance. So he acceded to her proposition with unfeigned enthusiasm, accompanying the offer of his arm with a whispered "How kind of you, Miss Shadwell, to sacrifice a dance for me, for I know what the sacrifice is in your case since you make a thousand envious to make one ——

"Ungrateful!" inquired Miss Shadwell, laughing.

"No; there is no question of gratitude, or the reverse, in this case, to make one happy! positively happy!" Walton Derwent bent his head so low over his fair companion that the curl of his blonde mostache almost touched her cheek, looking, at the same time, unutterable things into the cold, glittering eyes. "What odd eyes she has," he said to himself; "a peculiar brown tinge about them that I never noticed before."

"Walter Derwent *can* be fascinating," said Miss Shadwell to herself. "I have heard all the girls say that, and never believed it, and have heard Matilda rave about him until I am weary of his name."

At this moment, in approaching Miss Walton, Walter Derwent redoubled his attentions to her cousin, and would have passed the object of his resentment without recognition had not her quick ear detected his voice, and in an instant his name was spoken so joyfully, so frankly, a little outstretched hand sought his own, so eagerly, that he found it impossible to feign unconsciousness; but, armed with virtuous indignation, he resolved to make his salutation distant and indifferent.

"What have you done to Matilda?" exclaimed his companion, observing at once, with her cold, keen glance, as she passed her cousin, that the color had faded from her cheek, and that a scared and haggard expression had replaced the joyous look of confidence with which she had just saluted Derwent. "And, good Heavens! what has Matilda done to you?" continued the vivacious Miss Shadwell, stopping abruptly and bursting into a fit of laughter as she noticed her cavalier's sudden solemnity. "What a judicial sternness there is in your face," she said. "No mercy tempers justice on this occasion, and now you are relapsing again into your old condition of absent-mindedness. I was just congratulating myself that the curtain was rising on my own personal drama, wherein at least I should have the *beau rôle*. The first scene promised well, but I find it is only a dissolving view after all—a diversion for the *entr'acte*."

"My dear Miss Shadwell," exclaimed Derwent, "you, of all others in this heartless world, must know that when one feels deeply——"

"And thinks deeply about some one," interrupted his companion, "nothing is so tiresome as to be with the wrong person. Here is a man who only lives and breathes for me. Adieu, stern judge!" and Miss Shadwell tripped away on the arm of a beardless youth, and was soon lost in the mazes of the cotillion.

Walter Derwent stood for a moment apparently watching Miss Shadwell's retreating form, while mysterious twinges of a sentiment as near remorse as ever fell to his lot, moved and agitated him. He was haunted by the recollection of Matilda Walton's pale, sorrowful face, and seeing, as he turned irresolutely toward her, that she had on some pretext rid herself of the presence of his rival and was quite alone, he yielded in spite of himself to her appealing look, and found himself at her side.

"What is it, Walter?" she asked after a moment's silence, for at first neither spoke, and when at last the words came, they were in a voice tremulous with emotion. "How you have frightened me! I hope it is without cause, though in that case I shall be very angry," and she made a painful effort to smile, which effort proving unsuccessful, was immediately followed by a spontaneous but partially repressed gush of tears.

Walter Derwent, perplexed by the tears, mechanically offered his arm to his fair companion and led her to a retired corner of the supper-room.

"Now, let me give you some champagne," he said, in a natural tone, which was more effectual in restoring cheerfulness than any less simple remedy could have been.

"And you will be frank with me?" said Matilda, drying her dark eyes, and, for a second time, attempting to smile, "and tell me wherein I have offended. In the first place, did you get my note?"

"Yes."

"Then you came this evening to see me. So that my offense dates only from this ball." Her remark met with no reply. Her companion had at first endeavored to assume a tone of injured dignity befitting the occasion, and then had wished to arm himself with a raillery at once graceful and piercing. But no words came for the moment. He would have liked to fold his arms round the pliant, supple form before him and defy the world of rivals in general and yacht-owners in particular. Then he glanced around the almost deserted supper-room, and his eye resting on a group of financial and commercial notabilities discussing over their game and truffled pastry, the all-absorbing topics of the day, he could not help smiling at the boldness of his own adventurous designs as contrasted with the prosaic nature of his surroundings.

"You say nothing," urged Matilda, but detecting the smile on Derwent's lips, her voice grew steady again, and the color once more came to her cheek.

"But you have given me such a fright that I can hardly speak or think, and can never determine whether my head or my heart aches the most."

"How can I speak here, Matilda?" said Derwent, gravely, "You are ill; let me take you home."

"Impossible, I am with my cousin, Grace Shadwell this evening; she is dancing the cotillion, and Mr. Shadwell, you see ——"

"Is devouring oysters in the corner," interrupted Derwent. "He will never miss you. I will take you to their house in my brougham, which must be at the door, and I will return immediately and report you as safe and in better condition."

"But hopelessly compromised, as my cousin Grace says of any one detected in the faintest breach of conventionality."

"Not irremediably so, I think," replied Derwent. "You go to-morrow and when shall I see you again? I have not willingly pained you to-night."

"But you *have* pained me, Walter, and you will tell me all?"

"No, it is you who are to tell me all," said Walter, laughing. "Come, Matilda!" She said no more, but taking his arm, they left the room, sweeping past Mr. Shadwell in their exit. This eminent financier, however, was too much absorbed in the refreshment of oysters and champagne, combined with the recreation of exposing his views on the resumption of specie payment, to be entirely mindful of his avuncular duties as chaperon.

His audience, though small, was select; consisting of one gentleman famous among railway kings and princes, who, similarly occupied as his companion in the enjoyment of supper, was only giving a partial attention to Mr. Shadwell's harangue—reserving his best thoughts for the perfection of his own schemes, which, if successfully carried out, would enable him, as he hoped, to confound and overwhelm his associate kings and princes in the railway line, and eventually to drive his special car of Juggernaut over their prostrate forms.

In the ball-room, in the meanwhile, Miss Shadwell was gliding through complicated measures of the cotillion, under the guidance of the beardless youth, for whom, judging from his expression, the joys of this earth must long since have faded away, leaving behind them only a sad resignation, and a determination to do his duty, in the ball-room and elsewhere, manfully and without a murmur, but at the same time without hope and without conviction.

The outer hall was crowded with muffled and departing guests, and through the open door came in gusts of bitter cold air from the street, and with them the hoarse, discordant cries for carriages, which redoubled in intensity as the night wore away.

The moment for escape without notice was not unfavorable to Matilda Walton, and she soon found herself whirling rapidly up the Avenue with Walter Derwent at her side.

"I had planned a little surprise for you, Walter, of a pleasanter nature than the one with which you favored me this evening," said Matilda, laying her little hand gentlv on his. "I was going to ask you to pay a visit to Mr. Silsbee's studio, and see the result of his talent and my patience and endurance as exemplified in a crayon head, which is said to be wonderfully like your amiable and forgiving friend Miss Walton."

"For whom was this priceless work of art intended, may I ask, Matilda?"

"For papa, of course; he is the only one who possesses the original, you know," said Matilda demurely, "and who would take any interest in the copy."

"I have heard a different version of the story," said Derwent, "and have heard it suggested in reliable quarters that the copy, without speaking of the original, was designed as chief ornament to one of our largest and noblest yachts."

"Was I to be the figure-head of a yacht?" asked Matilda, laughing. "I know *all* now, Walter, and know very well where your evening was passed before the ball, and know that I have a very spiteful rival who has taken every means to ruin my happiness in life—a rival who comes constantly to Silsbee's studio, and watches the progress of the likeness which is certainly destined for the yacht in question. The likeness of the owner himself, who takes his sitting immediately after mine. Now do you understand the stories from reliable quarters, Walter? You, at least, can undestand," added Matilda gayly, "when I say that I detest a yacht; that it makes me ill to go on a yacht, and that I never put my foot on one when I can help it."

"And does the detestation extend to the yacht-owner?" asked her companion. But the reply was lost in an embrace close and sweet, but singularly brief—so it seemed to the parties concerned when the carriage stopped in front of Mr. Shadwell's imposing mansion.

"I shall see you to-morrow before you go, Matilda; and you leave me the famous picture, do you not, to console me for the absence of the original, until the time comes when the original shall never leave me, with my consent?"

"Both are yours, Walter," whispered Matilda, as the street-door opened and she stepped within the vestibule. "And now," she added, reluctantly drawing away her hand from his, "mind you go back to the ball, and tell Grace what has become of me. Good-night, Walter." And Matilda tripped lightly up to her room, and throwing herself in the arm-chair before the fire, gave way to the indescribable bliss, which admits of no thought, can never be understood, and can only be felt by the privileged few.

Walter Derwent dutifully did as he was bid, and as he took occasion to whisper in Miss Shadwell's ear, as she paused for an instant in the doorway of the ball-room to take breath for further terpsichorean efforts, that her cousin Matilda had been too ill to remain longer at the ball, and had sought prematurely the refuge of her uncle's house, he was rewarded by a smile of calm incredulity on the part of the sagacious Miss Grabe, which convinced him of the futility of further excuses. So, in a short time, somewhat to his own astonishment, he found himself smoking his cigar and pacing before a lighted window, behind which, as his heart assured him, sat the lady of his thoughts, still watching the dying embers of the fire and drinking in her new-born happiness.

The morning after the ball, dawned as it does for the fashionable world, somewhat about midday, bringing with its bright flood of sunlight more sober, common-sense views of life than those inspired by the blaze of chandeliers and the glare of gas-light. To Matilda Walton the sun's rays, streaming through the pink and white hangings of her bed-room, only confirmed the roseate hue of her own impressions, and she unclosed her eyes to the morning light with the same thrill of joy that had faded into a happy sleep the night before.

To Walter Derwent came at first a certain sense of astonishment. He believed that he was about to be married. So many times he had trembled on the verge of this untried abyss, only to recoil with manly skill, and again be lured to its perilous brink, that the fact of having well nigh taken the final plunge was to him difficult of comprehension. But he was bound now, not in honor alone, but in loving allegiance, to a pair of winning brown eyes, whose soft light failing him, he felt truly would make the world seem dark and cold.

As he completed his morning toilet, he smiled to himself as he thought of his mother's satisfaction. "My excellent mamma will take new credit to herself, when she thinks that she has successfully established her recreant son as a married man, and I have always suspected that there was a bit of ancient sentiment existing somewhere in the annals of the past between her and Papa Walton;" and Walter laughed cheerfully at this piquant thought, until one less harmonious suddenly crossed his mind, as he chanced to glance at the table and saw before him Lydia Fane's ring.

"By Jove! there is Lydia Fane's ring. I had quite forgotten the sentimental scene in the hall last evening. I was angry enough with her and her wretched stories to offer myself on the spot. She would have accepted me, perhaps, and then have forgotten all about it the next morning. If she had not, it might have been awkward, for I certainly should. Well! I must take the ring back according to the agreement, and tell her that she is quite in the wrong; that I am beloved by the beauteous Oriental, and that I am to be married to her, and that we are to be happy for the rest of our days, in spite of her and the yacht-owner. The widow's violet eyes will have a greenish tinge in them I know, as they always have when she is irritated."

Derwent's calculations in regard to Mrs. Fane's shortness of memory in affairs of sentiment were not incorrect. The morning sun, which brought so much happiness to Matilda Walton's waking moments, as it streamed through her pink curtains, was less felicitous in its effects on the widow's azure draperies. As she opened her eyes to the morning light and caught the glow of sunbeams dancing on her blue hangings, she fancied herself under a similar canopy which she had known and enjoyed in Paris, and a slight shade of disappointment was mingled with the realization of her actual position.

"Heigh-ho! I sometimes wonder that I am not in Paris," was her first reflection. "There was Henri de Perpignan, as entertaining a man as Derwent, for instance, and infinitely more amiable. What a shocking husband Derwent would make! I hope that he will not believe anything that I said last night, and that he will go and marry the Walton girl, whom I have always detested, for he will be sure to make her miserable." With these charitable views of her surroundings, Lydia put one foot into a Cinderella-like blue slipper, and yawned again.

"Then there is Silsbee—he is too exacting, and too earnest. He has talent, though, and is interesting. I knew a German, however, who was absorbed in the classification of insects, who, in Silsbee's style, was far pleasanter, and he is in Paris at this moment." A knock at the door interrupted this soliloquy, and the maid entering, placed a cup of coffee, a note, and an accompanying packet, on the table beside her.

Lydia frowned as she opened the latter, and beheld the sapphire ring, and as she ran her eye over the note, her face darkened, and the greenish tinge, which Derwent prophesied, replaced for an instant the melting violet of her eye.

"He will see me in a day or two, and be the first to tell me a charming bit of news, which I may partially divine on receiving my ring," &c., &c. "Very prettily worded, indeed!" And the widow, in her rage, clenched her little hand over the note, crushing it into atoms, and threatening to involve her coffee-cup in similar ruin, had not its Dresden origin and classic form appealed too strongly to her elegant taste to permit of such a sacrifice.

Derwent was right again, when he said that "Lydia Fane was fond of him." Whether this inexplicable phenomenon was attributable to the cause cynically assigned to it by Mr. Derwent—"because he had used her badly"—is one of those mysteries whose solution the wisdom of the world has not yet fully mastered.

Mr. Silsbee in these days threw himself, heart and soul, into the production of a new picture, which finally won for him much applause, and when on exhibition some time afterward was pronounced his best effort. It was entitled the "Rival Suitors," and depicted a little lady gazing at herself in a mirror, two gentlemen gazing at the lady, and a lap-dog sleeping on the hearth rug.

Miss Shadwell, in looking at the picture with a party of friends, pronounced the satire quite Hogarthian, exclaiming in the same breath, "If this woman were a blonde would she not be very like that horrible Lydia Fane?" "And the man on the right is not unlike your new cousin by marriage, Walter Derwent," exclaimed a friend.

"Oh! do you think so?" said Miss Shadwell, coldly.

"By the by, where is Lydia Fane?" continued the friend.

"In Paris, and it is said you know ——," and Miss Shadwell lowered her voice to the deprecatory tone of mystery generally employed in the propagation of any new and particularly complicated piece of scandal. The sympathetic friends clustered around her, and insensibly adopting the adage "*Les absens ont toujours tort*," eagerly absorbed the damaging bits of information which fell not unfrequently from her lips as she descanted on the demerits of the violet-eyed widow.

"I always knew," said one of the dullest among the listeners, who had never known anything which had not been suggested by some one else, "I always knew," she continued, triumphantly, "that such a vulgar, odious creature as Lydia Fane must come to grief."

"Have you heard the latest news, Miss Shadwell?" inquired an important bald-headed gentleman, bustling into Miss Shadwell's circle with the radiant assurance of a being confident of his own superiority in the freshness of his stock of gossip; "have you not heard?" he inquired, in a tone of reproach, "that the bewitching widow, Lydia Fane, has made a most brilliant marriage in France? She has married a Frenchman of high rank, great accomplishments, eminent in diplomacy, and," sinking his voice to an awe-struck whisper, "and rich." Waiting an instant for his information to take proper effect on his breathless audience, the new-comer added, "And she is now on her way to this country with her husband to fill the position of French Ambassadress in Washington."

Grace Shadwell was the first to regain presence of mind under this unexpected blow, and with her blandest smile she exclaimed, "Oh, of course; a woman so handsome and clever as Mrs. Fane deserves to make a brilliant marriage. I shall go to Washington next Winter, and it will be very pleasant for me to renew my acquaintance with my old friend."

"Yes, how pleasant it will be," echoed the circle of sympathizing friends, moving away to inspect another picture.

"Yes! How very delightful!" exclaimed enthusiastically the dull young lady, so soon as her tardy perceptions enabled her to grasp this sudden change of popular opinion.

"Come and look at this picture of Niagara Falls, and talk no more of Mrs. Fane," said Grace Shadwell, crossly, to her well-meaning satellite, as she glided on to a new work of art, preparing as she went to descant freely on fore-shortenings, high lights, and subjects with which she was generally less familiar than with the errors and frailties of humanity.

THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS OF BIRDS.—On the whole, however, it may be safely said that birds seem to have much more capacity for perceiving beauty, much more gift for social enjoyment, a finer knowledge of distance and direction, and more power of vocal imitation, than any other order of animals of which we know anything. On the other hand, they have less sense of power and sympathy than the dog, and therefore much less sense of responsibility to their superiors, whom they often love, but seldom serve. Perhaps we might generalise these mental qualifications by saying that birds are chiefly educated by perceptions, wonderfully accurate indeed, but still of things at a distance, of things at an almost telescopic range; that their rapidity of flight makes them creatures of wide experience, but not of full experience of any species but their own; and that, as a result, they cannot know man well enough to learn as much from men as dogs and cats and elephants and even other orders of creatures learn. Birds, in short, get bird's-eye views of the earth, and bird's-eye views, however instructive to those who have previously mastered the details carefully, do not exactly furnish a good basis for progressive knowledge. They obviously get a knowledge of geography, and in some sense of the air and its currents, such as no other creatures can have. They have an ear for music and an eye for harmony of form and color, and probably of movement—for there are bird-dances which Taglioni would have despaired of imitating—such as no other member of the animal world possesses; and the perception of beauty, we know, depends on nothing so much as the *coup d'œil*, and this birds can always command. But they lose, by their great privilege of wings, that slow and sure experience of the ways of man which some less gifted animals acquire. A swift which flies at the rate of 270 miles an hour, according to Mr. Leith Adams, clearly cannot have a brain to utilize an experience acquired at that rate in any but a very perfunctory way. Therefore, though birds have so strange a perception of beauty, which hardly needs close analysis, they are too fast, too migratory in their habits to learn anything which needs perfect fidelity and vigilance confined to a very narrow circle of facts. They are the musicians, and we might almost say the sensuous poets of the animal world; but musicians and sensuous poets do not conduce to progressive knowledge and ethical culture. Birds range too high and fly too fast for sympathy with man, and so it happens that their intellectual powers, remarkable and unique as they are in the animal world, never become so human and so almost spiritual as those of creatures which can only boast of very inferior powers.—*Spectator.*

SERAGLIO POINT.—The palmy days of Seraglio Point have passed away since the Sultan has fixed his residence across the harbor, on the Pera side, and, with one or two exceptions, the foreign Legations are also established there. What was once the ancient palace is now converted into a museum, called the Treasury, in which are placed the jewels belonging to the Sultan. The display is a magnificent one, and the eyes are dilated in wonder examining the diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and pearls there exposed to view. Some of these are very large and beautiful. There are swords whose hilts are thickly inlaid with diamonds; exquisite decorations for the turban, composed of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls; saddle-cloths, martingales, and bridles, inlaid with pearls, turquoises, and other jewels; drinking-cups, vases, silver pitchers for wine, all rich in their embellishments; while a throne of one of the early Sultans is almost one mass of inlaid ivory, pearls, and other jewels. The collection must be one of very great value. A sharp eye was kept upon the party, notwithstanding the high auspices under which they came. Before entering the building a seal which was upon the lock was broken and carried to a place of deposit, where it is kept as a voucher for the occasion which caused the door to be unlocked. After the visit was over this lock was again sealed up. In the same inclosure are the buildings in which are the throne-rooms, library, and arsenal, in the latter of which are stored away a large number of muskets of American manufacture. On the floor above are a number of effigies, representing the various phases in Turkish costume, and among these are those of the Janizaries. Near this building is a small museum, containing some curiosities from Egypt.—*Harper's Magazine.*

LACUSTRINE DWELLINGS IN GERMANY.—The remains of ancient habitations raised on poles are of rare occurence in Germany, and hence the discovery last year of the *débris* of such structures in the bed of the River Elster, near Leipsic, awakened a lively interest. The discovery was made by Herr Jentzsch, of the Geological Institute of Austria. The order of the visible strata at this point is as follows: At the base is found a layer of sandstone; on this a lacustrine clay. Both of these belong to the upper portions of the quaternary rock. In the clay are two beds containing the remains of plants, and among these are found leaves of the willow and oak, fruit of the *Acer*, and sundry other vegetal fragments. Above these occurs a layer of roots some inches in depth, which shows that the surface of the soil remained at this level for a considerable period. The uppermost layer, two to three metres thick, was produced by an inundation. The piles discovered by Jentzsch in the bed of the Elster are set in the clay and covered over with this silt. They are arranged in circles, with their lower ends pointed, and their upper extremities connected by horizontal ties of oak. Among the animal remains found here are the lower jaw of an ox, with its teeth, stags' heads, the long bones of some mammal yet undetermined, and shells of the *unio* and *anodon*. No traces of human remains have been found, though fragments of pottery and charcoal are met with; also two stone hatchets.

EASTERN SUPERSTITIONS.—Here is a spell to drive an enemy from one's neighborhood: "Having fasted three nights, on the fourteenth night of the dark fortnight of the moon, let him take a brand from the funeral pile, and setting it in a place where four roads meet, let him lay fuel of *bâdhaka* wood, and offer thereon to Fire a fish and a partridge, each with its appropriate verse from the Sâmaveda. Then having placed the ashes in a box, let him mix them with yellow orpiment and the blood of a cow's heart, repeating an appropriate text. Then let him anoint therewith the bed and the house of him whom he hates, and the other will not remain in the same village, but will depart." The following is a charm to secure good dreams: "Let him bring from the dust-heap in a winnowing-basket the goddess who dwells in the sweepings; then having placed upon it fried grain, perfumes, and flowers, to honor her, let him lie down in a clean spot with his head to the east, and with the basket by his head; then having chanted an appropriate verse, let him go to sleep in silence; verily he sees a true vision." One of the most curious passages in the book is that which describes the incantation by which a devotee escapes from the necessity of future births: "If one desires that he may never be born again, let him address the following incantation to Night: 'I fly for refuge to Night, who is ever born again and again, the bestower of happiness, the maiden with the long locks, the ever youthful, bearing a noose in her hand; may the sun be favorable to my eye, the wind to my breath, the moon to my smell, the waters to my moisture; may my mind ever be possessed of knowledge, and my body belong to earth.' Then Night will answer him, 'In this year thou shalt die, in this half year, in this season, in this month, in this fortnight, in this twelve-night, in this six-night, in this three-night, in this two-night, in this day and night, in this night, in this hour, in this minute thou shalt die. Go to the lower heaven, or to the world of the gods, or to the world which Brahmans obtain by penance, or to that which Kshatriyas obtain, and abide there long in splendor; or come, enter a glorious womb here, and be born to a glorious life on this earth.' 'I will enter no mortal womb, not even of that highest of mortals, a Brahman's daughter; one is only born to die and to be born anew.' Then he exclaims: 'Rather may Night, holy Night, purify me, and make for me a home in that ancient, glorious heaven, where human works cease to flower and bear fruit, and where life itself is never born again.' Such is the vow to Night, only to be performed by night."—*The Third Brâhmana of the Sâmaveda.*

SCENE IN AN OPIUM SHOP.—One who has never visited an opium shop can have no conception of the fatal fascination that holds its victims fast bound—mind, heart, soul, and conscience, all absolutely dead to every impulse but the insatiable, ever-increasing thirst for the damning poison. I entered one of these dens but once, but I can never forget the terrible sights and sounds of that "place of torment." The apartment was spacious, and might have been pleasant, but for its foul odors and still fouler scenes of unutterable woe—the footprints of sin trodden deep in the furrows of those haggard faces and emaciated forms. On all four sides of the room were couches placed thickly against the walls, and others were scattered over the apartment wherever there was room for them. On each of these lay extended the wreck of what was once a man. Some few were old—all were hollow-eyed, with sunken cheeks and cadaverous countenances; many were clothed in rags, having probably smoked away their last dollar; while others were offering to pawn their only decent garment for an additional dose of the deadly drug. A decrepit old man raised himself as we entered, drew a long sigh, and then, with a half-uttered imprecation on his own folly, proceeded to refill his pipe. This he did by scraping off, with a five-inch steel needle, some opium from the lid of a tiny shell-box, rolling the paste into a pill, and, then, after heating it in the blaze of a lamp, deposit it within the small aperture of his pipe. Several short whiffs followed; then the smoker would remove the pipe from his mouth and lie back motionless; then replace the pipe, and with fast-glazing eyes blow the smoke slowly through his pallid nostrils. As the narcotic effects of the opium began to work he fell back on the couch in a state of silly stupefaction that was alike pitiable and disgusting. Another smoker, a mere youth, lay with face buried in his hands, and as he lifted his head there was a look of despair such as I have seldom seen. Though so young, he was a complete wreck, with hollow eyes, sunken chest, and a nervous twitching in every muscle. I spoke to him, and learned that six months before he had lost his whole patrimony by gambling, and came hither to quaff forgetfulness from these Lethean cups; hoping, he said, to find death as well as oblivion. By far the larger proportion of the smokers were so entirely under the influence of the stupefying poison as to preclude any attempt at conversation, and we passed out from this moral pest-house sick at heart as we thought of these infatuated victims of self-indulgence and their starving families at home. This baneful habit, once formed, is seldom given up, and from three to five years' indulgence will utterly wreck the firmest constitution, the frame becoming daily more emaciated, the eyes more sunken, and the countenance more cadaverous, till the brain ceases to perform its functions, and death places its seal on the wasted life.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

STRUGGLING FOR A FISH.—There was a clump of splendid ash-tree overhanging the deep water at this end of the lake; and as we had breakfasted at 7:30, and had been at work under a blazing sun for some hours, we halted in the cool shade, and made such a dinner on cold beef and bread as only anglers can make. Dinner over, we lighted our pipes and sat in the shade, watching the trout rising in the broad, deep, glassy pool, into which the whole water of the lake poured itself by an artificial channel cut for it underground. The pool was eight or ten feet below the level of the lake, so that the water rushed down into the hollow below in a swift stream. It was also twenty or thirty yards long, and some five or six feet deep—if possible, of more crystal clearness than the lake itself; and here we could see trout of all sizes feeding in every direction. Keeping well back from the bank—with a short line and the smallest flies—I stood on one spot, and in rapid succession landed eight or ten well-made, plucky fish of from six to eight ounces in weight, all of which we carefully dropped at the foot of the run below us, as being under the lawful size. After half an hour of this sport, Sylvester went down to some rushing water below the next hatch, where the stickle gave him a better chance. Scarcely was he gone when a steady pull at my line told me that I had got hold of a better fish than any I had yet risen. Unhappily, I had just before left my landing-net some twenty yards away under the ash tree, and my companion was now far beyond the reach of my voice; so, there was nothing for it but to keep my fish well in hand in the deep water, and work steadily backward to the net as it lay on the grass. It cost me three minutes of such intense anxiety as only a fisherman can understand or appreciate, but at last it was done, and slowly reeling up my line I made my way to the edge of the pool, where my unknown friend was sailing slowly to and fro in some four feet of crystal water. He was a strong, active fish, and presently gave proof of his strength by darting off at full speed straight up through the swiftest part of the stream, to where the water rushed out from its hidden channel. If he fairly got up into that channel, the chances were ten to one in favor of his breaking away altogether; so we had a fight for it, and in another moment I had turned his head, and he was tearing away down stream, faster than ever. In a trice my line was shortened to about ten or twelve feet, and I had overtaken him before he reached a large bed of weeds in the pool below. Giving him the butt of my rod once more, I gradually brought him into the deep water, and after a hard fight of about ten minutes, at last contrived to get my net in the right place, and lift him out upon the grass. He was in splendid condition, just over a foot long, and weighed, as we afterward found, exactly one pound and a half. Then, in triumph, I went off to Sylvester, who had wandered down stream, after killing a brace of fair bright fish, had lighted another pipe, and was quietly resting under a clump of silvery willows, close to the water's edge.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

EDUCATION IN CORNWALL SIXTY YEARS AGO.—Few persons then could either read or write, except one here and there, who passed for a great scholar if he could sign his name and read a chapter in the Psalter without much spelling. The overseer, not knowing how to write or cipher, kept the accounts of his monthly disbursements on the dairy-door, in round o's for shillings and long chalks for pence. The last Saturday of each month he took the dairy-door on his back and carried it to Church-town, that the clerk might enter his accounts in the parish book. "One Saturday, in the season when days are short and streams high, the overseer couldn't make out his accounts and reach Nancherrow Water before dark; and, in passing, with the door on his back, over the wet and slippery stones, he lost his balance and fell into the stream. By good luck the door was under, and floated him down to a place where the water spread out shallow, and there he landed, but all the accounts were washed out. 'Tis said that the overseer's mishap was the reason why the first bridge was built over Nancherrow Water." Sixty years ago there was full faith in the story of how Sir Cloudesley Shovel came to be shipwrecked in 1707, as he neared the coast with his fleet from Toulon. There are many Cornish men of threescore years of age who believe the story now: "The day before the Admiral's ship was wrecked one of the crew, who was a native of Scilly, and well acquainted with the channel, represented to Sir Cloudesley that the course the ship was taking would bring her on Scilly rocks. The Admiral and his officers were incensed at the man's interference; and because he persisted in affirming that the ship's way was wrong and would bring them to destruction, Sir Cloudesley Shovel—rather summarily, one might now think—condemned the man to be hanged for insubordination and endeavoring to excite a mutiny. When the poor fellow was tied to the mast, preparatory to his being suspended by his neck from the yard-arm, he begged, as a last favor that a Psalm might be read before his execution. His request being granted, he selected the 109th, and repeated certain imprecatory portions of it after the reader; and the last words he uttered were to the effect that Sir Cloudesley Shovel and those who saw him hanged should never reach the land alive. His body, shrouded in a hammock, with a shot to sink it, was cast into the deep, and but little heed paid to the dying sailor's sentence. Shortly after, however, the sky, which had been gloomy all day, became much darker; black, lowering clouds hung over the fleet like a funeral pall, and the gale rose to a violent tempest. Then the hanged man's curse was dreaded; and lo, to the crew's consternation, they beheld his corpse—divested of its rude winding-sheet—floating near the doomed ship, which it closely followed, with its face turned toward her, in all her varying course, through eddying currents, until she struck on the Gilstone, when the hanged man went down with the ship and his messmates."—*Traditions and Hearth-side Stories of West Cornwall.*

THE SLAVES OF BARBARY.—The number of the Christian slaves was immense. For instance, in the early part of the sixteenth century, Hayraddin employed no less than 30,000 Christian slaves, for two years, in constructing a pier for the protection of his ships at Algiers; and, a century later, in Algiers and its surrounding district alone, there were between 25,000 and 30,000 Christian slaves, French, Spanish, English, Italians, Styrians, and even Russians. There were three denominations of slaves—those of the State in the service of the King or Dey, those of the galleys engaged in the seaports and the expeditions of the pirates, and those belonging to individuals, either employed in domestic, farm, and other labors, or dealt in as an article of commerce, being sold and resold in the same way as horses or cattle. The records of the sufferings of the unfortunate captives are truly heart-sickening. Immediately on their landing, they were stripped of their clothes and sold; and then, covered with a few rags and chained, they were set to work, some in the galleys, but the greater part in the country, under a scorching sun—some in tilling the soil, some in cutting wood and making charcoal, some in quarrying, some in sawing marble, some in the port, up to the middle in water, for nine hours a day; and all this under the whip of a brutal overseer. In many an instance, as described by the missionaries, their skin peeled off under the broiling sun, and their tongues lolled out from excessive thirst, which they could not leave their work to quench. But their physical sufferings were fully equaled, or rather surpassed, by the pangs of their mental pain and moral degradation. While many endured this protracted martyrdom rather than abandon the faith of Christ, others, in their utterly subdued and broken-down state, embraced Islamism, which immediately procured them some alleviation of the cruel treatment under which they groaned. Driven to desperation, several committed suicide, and numbers died from hardship.—*Murphy's Terra Incognita.*

FRUITS OF SIAM.—Siam is verily the queen of the tropics in regard to the abundance, variety, and unequaled lusciousness of her fruits. Here are found those of China, greatly enriched in tint and flavor by being transplanted to this warmer climate; and those of Western Asia, in this fruitful soil far more productive than in the sterile regions of Persia and Arabia; while numberless varieties from the Malayan and Indian Archipelagoes, united with the host of those indigenous to the country, complete a list of some two hundred or more species of edible fruits. In this climate of perennial freshness trees bear nearly the year round, and so productive is the soil that the annual produce is almost incredible. The tax on orchards alone yields to the Crown a revenue of some five million dollars per annum, as I was informed by the late "second king" of Siam. It is not unusual to find on a single branch the bud and blossom, together with fruit in several different stages. Thus, at the merest trifle of expense a table may be supplied during the entire year with forty or fifty specimens of fresh, ripe fruit. Among these are many varieties of oranges and pineapples, pumeloes, shaddocks, pawpaws, guavas, bananas, plantains, durians, jack-fruit, melons, grapes, mangoes, cocoanuts, pomegranates, soursaps, linchies, custard apples, bread-fruit, casew-nuts, plums, tamarinds, mangosteens, rambustans, and scores of others for which we have no names in our language. Tropical fruits are generally juicy, sweet, with a slight admixture of acid, luscious, and peculiarly agreeable in a warm climate; and when partaken of with temperance and due regard to quality they are highly promotive of health. For this reason Buddhists regard the destruction of a fruit-tree as quite an act of sacrilege, and their sacred books pronounce a heavy malediction on those who wantonly commit so great a crime. One who has tasted the fruits of the tropics only at a distance from the soil that produces them can form no conception of the real flavor of plums and grapes that never felt the frosty atmosphere of our northern clime; of oranges plucked ripe from the fragrant stem and eaten fresh while the morning dew still glitters on their golden-tinted cheeks; of the rare, rosy pomegranate juice, luscious as nectar.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

PORCELAIN.—Porcelain differs from glass in the great preponderance of silicate of alumina in its composition. It consists mainly of clay, which is infusible, and some alkaline silicate, which fuses and binds the clay together, rendering it impervious to moisture. The fineness of the ware entirely depends on the purity of the clays, &c., from which it is made. The glaze which covers porcelain is produced by dipping the "biscuit" ware into water in which is suspended finely-ground felspar; the porous mass absorbs the moisture, leaving the surface covered uniformly with the felspar. It is then exposed in *seggars* to a very high temperature, by which the felspar is melted and the glaze produced. Stone ware and common "pottery ware" are glazed by means of common salt. The ware is dipped in sand and water, placed in the furnace, into which has been thrown moist salt. The heat quickly converts the salt into vapor. In the presence of the steam the silica on the ware decomposes the salt, forming a silicate of sodium which glazes the article, and hydrochloric acid which escapes.—*From Cassell's Popular Educator.*

THE KANGAROO VINE OF AUSTRALIA.—The habits of this giant climber (Cissus antarctica) are graphically described by a writer in the *Gardeners' Monthly.* He saw one of these vines, which was almost 700 feet in length and measured 3 feet 9 inches in girth at the base. It had first enfolded in its deadly embrace a tree of considerable size, but this support had died and disappeared, and nothing remained but a spiral column of vine nearly 200 feet in height, from the summit of which the huge climber had sent out its continuations in a horizontal line for more than 130 feet until it reached a eucalyptus tree. It was the opinion of our author's guide that the trees which had supported it on its way to the eucalyptus had perished by strangulation. He named the vine "the devil's corkscrew." Around the eucalyptus the vine had wound in several coils, and then thrown out a number of stems, which were grasping all the trees in the neighborhood of its line of march.

THE MOON'S ORBIT.—We commonly regard the moon as a satellite of the earth, and we are taught at school and in our text-books, that while the earth travels round the sun, the moon travels round the earth. But in reality this is erroneous, or is at least suggestive of error. The moon ought to be regarded as a companion planet, traveling with the earth around the sun. The distinction is not at all a fanciful one. The earth is not the body whose force the moon chiefly obeys. On the contrary, she is attracted more than twice as strongly by the sun. If the motions of the earth and moon could be watched from some far-distant standpoint, the observed movements would by no means suggest the idea that the moon was circling round the earth; and in fact, if the earth were concealed from view while her satellite was thus watched, the moon would appear to circuit round the sun in an orbit which could not be distinguished from that which the earth herself pursues.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

OUR HOME IN NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible] wrote and forwarded to you, Mr. [illegible] communication entitled "Our Home in New-Jersey," which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 10th inst., I little thought that the experience that I then offered to the public for the good, if possible, of my fellow-clerks and others, would be so eagerly snapped up, as it were, or that my poor words would bring upon me the almost innumerable letters of inquiry which have been forwarded to me from THE TIMES office. Perhaps had I known of this I would have kept silence, but, having put one hand on the plow, I am not afraid or ashamed to go forward; and in answer to the letters received, and by their writers' requests, I will give you more fully my experience.

But first permit me to say a few words in regard to the letters themselves. I studiously avoided giving the name of the place where I have found so pleasant and economical a home, as I was not writing in the interests of speculators or land agents, neither did I think it suitable to the columns of THE TIMES, kindly placed at my service, to use them for advertising purposes. Many who have written for information desire a reply as to the name of the place through these articles, but I do not think it proper to comply with their wishes in this respect.

In the letters I have received many persons doubt my statements and indulge in an occasional sneer at "our Paradise," "where $4,000 will go so far," and other like phrases. I fear me such persons are skeptics, as was this writer indeed at one time, and, therefore, I can but pity their ignorance. It is to those and such as they that I seek to impart the information that may not only be of value to them in a monetary way, but may also change the whole tenor of their lives and transform the loafing husband, who spends his evenings among boon companions in bar-rooms, theatres, and concert-saloons, into the home-loving man who finds in his garden and his little property in the country far more attractions than the places I have named.

THE PRICE OF A LOT.

As I stated, I gave $30 per foot for my lot, and as it had thirty-five feet frontage it cost me $1,050, or rather I obtained it for the even $1,000. If a lot is about 200 feet deep this frontage is amply sufficient for room on which to place your house and leave a carriage entrance on one side and a garden-walk on the other. Thus you will have plenty of light for your side windows. There will also be ample room for a nice garden behind and a lawn in front of your house. But here lots may be obtained of any width and depth, and prices are equally variable. Thus magnificent lots on high, rolling ground, with no nuisances anywhere in the neighborhood, can be bought for $25 per foot, the difference being that the walk to the railroad depot will be of perhaps eight minutes, instead of three or five. Again, lots vary in price by their proximity to some rich or extra fashionable neighborhood, where "birds of a feather flock together," and prices are up. The lowest price in connection with desirability I should place at $25 per foot, and from that it can run up to $100, or even more. With all due modesty, I think my lot as good as the next man's, and it only cost me $30 per foot. Pay your money and take your choice. I said in my last that the local savings banks were always ready to assist new beginners, and would loan them a fair amount at 7 per cent. interest provided the lot was paid for and the money was to be added to other, and expended in building a house. I would advise every new beginner to first pay for his lot, and have that clear; but in many cases that I know of, lots have been bought from gentlemen here who accepted a small payment down on the lot and then, permitting the savings bank to take the first mortgage, took a second one for the balance due on the lot. If a young man has a certainty of receiving some money, in three or five years say, it will not be amiss for him to do this, and place the money, that otherwise he would pay on a lot, on the house in enlarging or beautifying it in a better manner than he could have done being short of money. Let me illustrate. Suppose you have $3,000 in cash. You select a lot to cost say $2,000. Pay the late owner $1,000 and give a second mortgage to him for security. Then go to the savings banks and you can obtain from them just one-half of the value of the lot and of the house you build. Thus, on your remaining $2,000 you can get $2,000 more, and on your lot you can get $1,000, being half its value. This will give you $5,000 in money to build your house with, and you pay interest for $3,000 to the bank and on $1,000 to the person you bought your lot of. The latter is well secured, for even should the banks call in your mortgage the property must bring enough to pay their claim and leave security for the lot-owner. But I suggest, by all means own your lot if possible, and so avoid the trouble and expense of two mortgages.

It will be seen that I have allowed by the above plan that a man with only $3,000 can buy a lot worth $2,000 and build a $5,000 house with that money, but without, as I have said, a man's being certain of having money in a few years it is not a safe plan. The margin is too small, and the chances are many that your comfortable homestead may, after five years or so, be sold away from you, simply because your heavy interest is eating you up, and your payment on the property not being half, your mortgages, are perhaps a little harder upon you than they otherwise would be. To the man with $3,000 I would say, buy and own your lot; $1,500 well expended will purchase for you as nice a one as you need. Then take your remaining $1,500 and get from the banks as much more on your house and $750 on your lot, being half the value of the latter. This will give you $3,750, and on this you can build as nice and comfortable a house as a man of moderate means could wish.

A HOUSE, AND HOW TO BUILD IT.

Like lots, houses vary in size, quality, and price. Not two men, perhaps, ever yet agreed on the style of house they fancied, and for this reason I am in favor of the would-be settler building the house he would like for himself, instead of buying one ready built, which may only partly suit him, to say nothing of its being far cheaper to take an unimproved lot, and build your house, than to buy one ready built, for, in the latter case, you pay to the person you buy from that very profit and gain which you yourself would make did you but build your own. Thus a lot costing $1,500, with a house on it costing $5,000, is, after a year's living on and in the same, and the expenditure of a few dollars and a little muscle in setting out trees, arranging your lawn, garden, &c., worth an advance of at least from $1,500 to $2,000, and there are plenty of persons with money who will gladly pay the advance rather than be bothered with building. To the young, energetic man I say, build by all means, and save the builder's profits. I have shown that a cash capital of $3,000 to start with will buy and pay for a $1,500 lot, and, then, with a loan from the savings bank, will leave $3,750 in cash with which to build your house. This amount will build you as snug and comfortable a house as any man need wish, and the price of the house can be added to to suit yourself. But even less money than this will build a nice little house. I will give an actual experience. Not far from me is the house of a lady, who, being short of means, desired a home to live in which should cost less than $3,000 all told. For $1,000 she purchased a lot of some 50 feet frontage, but only 100 feet deep. On this she built a house with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 26 feet. It is of two stories and a garret, and has a good cellar underneath the whole of it. On the first floor is a hall, sitting-room, sewing-room, and kitchen, and on the second floor are four good bedrooms. There is water in the kitchen and gas over the house. The rooms are not very large, you will see, and the ceilings are not of the highest, but the cottage only cost $1,600, and is as comfortable a home as the lady and her family could wish for. The truth is there is no necessity for supposing that a man can only live in a fine and expensive house. He needs one warm and comfortable in Winter, and yet built so as to be breezy and cool in Summer. In this he can live comfortably, and dwell under his own vine and fig-tree.

While I would not advise young men to rush wildly into debt or into speculation, I am yet in favor of a man's striking out for himself, and if he does put a small load upon his shoulders in the way of a debt upon his house, I think it will do him no harm, on the principle that a debt is good for a country. In respect to my own responsibilities on this house, I feel certain that I can sell the property in less than a year for more than sufficient to return me my money, repay my loan from the bank, and leave me $1,000 or even more for profit. As I have said, the minute your house is built and you have expended a little money and some of your own superfluous muscle in improving your grounds, that minute some lazier but richer man than yourself looks upon your little place and fancies it. If you see your way to getting another [illegible] lot, sell him your place and build aga[illegible] for it, you will entirely pay for your [illegible] if you sell out twice. But, if satisfied [illegible] little home, stick to it, improve it as you go along, and each year will add to its value.

As regards plans for a house, I know nothing of such fandango arrangements. Go to an architect, if you will, and pay him $50 for a fine sketch, but I have yet to see the first good of it. My wife and I drew our own plan, and talked it over till we knew every inch of the floor and walls. We showed it to the builder we chose, and he reported to us what it would cost. In some places we cut down, and in others we added to, and at length we struck just what we wanted, or rather just what our money would give us that suited us. Any carpenter or builder that you may call upon, and to whom you give your ideas, will draw you a sketch, and will say what he will build it for. One correspondent asks me how I could enlarge my house so as to make it suitable for a large family. I can do this by adding a third story, or by throwing out a wing, either to the rear or to block up my carriage road. With ten feet more frontage on my lot, I could throw out a wing to the side and make of it a parlor, dining-room, or bedroom down-stairs, and two rooms above for bedrooms. The truth is, you can cut your cloth to your pocket exactly, and those persons who have well considered in advance their plans cannot fail to suit themselves. Any good builder will take the contract for the whole of the house, and will agree to build it in from nine to twelve weeks. There is, therefore, nothing to hinder any person from yet building this Fall, but by all means carefully look at every advantage and disadvantage before taking a step that some day you might regret. Look at it in every light, and if you really long for home comforts, a place of your own, a freedom from rough companions, and an opportunity to save money, try my plan.

A QUESTION OF TAXES.

Many of my correspondents ask how it is that I can put down my taxes as low as $38 per annum, and are disposed to doubt my assertion. I promised full proofs, and I will now give them.

State tax	10 cents on each $100
County and township tax	60 cents on each $100
Road tax	6½ cts. on each $100
School tax	11 cents on each $100
City tax	35 cents on each $100
Total	$1 22½ cents on each $100

My property being worth at actual cost but $4,000, it is only taxed for $3,000, it being the custom here not to assess at full rates. Thus a tax of $1 22½ on each $100 only costs me $38 10 per annum. I must confess that there is a $1 poll tax to be added to this, which I had forgotten; but if any of the readers of this article are disposed to quarrel about that dollar, they are not the ones to be happy out here, being too much like the poor family who complained of the turkey sent to them as a gift because it was not stuffed and roasted also.

THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR TOWN.

In looking at the list of taxes enumerated above, the reader will observe a school tax of eleven cents on the $100. This deserves a full explanation. Our town has the finest school-house in the State of New-Jersey, it being a magnificent three-story brick building, furnished with everything that is required or desirable. A corps of sixteen teachers are in this school, with a Principal of high standing, who is a college graduate. Children are taken from between the ages of five and eighteen, and are thoroughly instructed in everything that is necessary to fit them for entering college. There are forms and departments in the school, in number in accordance with the teachers, and the children are promoted from grade to grade in just accordance with their abilities. Greek and Latin are taught, and that carefully and with much pains, and, as I have said, young men are there thoroughly prepared for college, and many yearly enter colleges direct from our public school. Yet this is but a public school, and a free school at that, your paltry tax of eleven cents on $100 entitling you to the thorough education of all the children you may have. In my own instance my three children, if all old enough, could be educated at a cost to me of $1 10 on each $1,000 worth of my property, which at present valuation only costs me $3 30 per year. For this sum my children can be thoroughly educated, they are provided with books, and there is positively no other charge. A good feature of our school is that the scholars are held responsible to their teachers for their entire conduct from the beginning of the school quarter to its end, and by this, should a child out of school hours use bad language, or otherwise behave badly, and the matter is brought before his teacher, he will be properly reprimanded in the school, and if he persists in the fault, will be expelled. By this means the school is kept under perfect discipline, and I am sure that my children are in company only with those who behave themselves as well out of as in school hours.

One of our other advantages is churches. Our town has Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Baptist Churches, all being well-established, free from debt, and self-supporting. Then we have stores in abundance, a public library and reading-room, and good railroad accommodations. Our water is especially good, coming from pure springs among our mountains, and carried by pipes to our doors. Eight dollars per annum will supply a moderate family with water, with extra for bath or fountain. Gas is also in the town.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must apologise for this further trespass on your space, but trust that if it be of service to any of your readers, as I cannot but hope it must be, judging from the letters I am receiving, that you will be content to know that it was through the columns of your valuable paper that the good was done.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Evidently the Indian Territory is a very undesirable place of residence. The Fort Smith (Ark.) *New Era*, of the 20th inst., prints the following summary of the condition of affairs there, which it appropriately heads, "From Pandemonium:"

"The oldest inhabitants of the Indian Territory say that they never knew of so terrible a state of affairs to exist there as at present. Murder and robbery is an every-day occurrence. Within two weeks eight murders were committed near Fort Sill. Last Monday week, Mr. Charles Smith, a man well known here, and who staid for some time with Mr. S. McCloud, was murdered in the open road in daylight, near Stringtown. The Jim Barrett difficulty in the Creek nation cost six lives. A Choctaw youth, Isaac Fillmore, on the 8th inst., agrees with another Choctaw to kill a man each and divide the spoils. They meet a German returning home from California en route to St. Louis. Fillmore walks briskly past him, then wheels and fires a big load of buck-shot and slugs into the heart of the unsuspecting traveler. The murderer and his companion were arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Lacy and brought to this place. On Monday Fillmore was examined before Col. Churchill and made a full confession of the murder. At Muscogee one man stabbed another to the heart on the 8th inst. Nearly at the same time a mounted party near Marshaltown fire on another, killing one and wounding several. The fire is returned with still better effect. And so on, ad infinitum. We could fill every number of our paper with bloody deeds of the most startling description, committed in a country having no greater population than a good-sized ward in a big city. Of course, the worst characters have pretty much their own way, as, besides the small United States Marshal's force, there is no restraining power. Native jurisdiction is a farce. How much longer are these things to continue? The native papers dare not mention those things."

THE DIARY OF A VAGRANT.

A drunken vagrant was recently picked up in the streets of Marysville, Cal., and escorted to the station-house. In his pocket was found a pocket-book diary, quite a literary curiosity. The entries covered about a year of the fellow's existence. It begins Sept. 1, reached Marysville and met several of the boys. Sept. 4, election day, voted in three wards. 5, bought some clothes, $30. 8, went over to Yuba City and got drunk. 15, dead broke. (This was probably about the time his election money gave out.) 22, went to work on a ranch with a heavy heart (The depressing effect of manual labor upon his spirits is illustrated by the following extracts.) 23, all the world feels sad to me. 24, I wish I was dead. 25, weather drizzly and damp; damn this cursed place. 26, worked all day; this is an awful hole to live in. (Nothing is kept in the diary after this until Jan. 2, when it is evident that he drove dull care away by sparking the farmer's daughter.) Jan. 2, took Sallie up to Jim's ranch; had a nice time. Jan. 5, helped Sallie about the house all day; I feel a new life in me now. Jan. 10, asked Sallie to marry me and she refused; weather cold and cheerless. Jan. 11, went to Marysville after a doctor for Jim's wife; it was a fine boy. Jan. 15, went back to Marysville to stay. Jan. 20, had all my clothes stolen. Feb. 8, feel too sick to work. March 1, go to work with a sad heart. March 12, went over to the Junction and imbibed a little with Jack. March 15, Summerland tried to have me get my life insured; feel quite sick. July 4, got on a big drunk. July 18, tried to borrow a dollar but couldn't: this is a sad world to live in; "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen." Sept. 20, I propose to clear out of this town as quick as I can. This is the last entry and he is now in jail for vagrancy.

THE CITY FINANCES.

REPORT OF CONTROLLER GREEN FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31.

The following is Controller Green's report of the operations and condition of the City Treasury for the three months ending July 31, 1873:

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Balance in City Treasury at close of business, April 30, 1873, to credit of City Treasury	$3,479,762 31
To the credit of Sinking Funds	504,800 52
Total	$3,984,562 83
Total receipts from the various sources of the City revenue, May 1 to July 31, inclusive, deposited in City Treasury	$6,109,493 08
Sinking Fund revenues	2,127,859 56
Total amount of warrants paid by the City Chamberlain during the same interval from the City Treasury	$9,086,224 19
Sinking Funds	954,735 17
Total	$10,040,959 36
Balance in Treasury at close of business, July 31, 1873	$2,180,956 11
Comprising balances to credit of City Treasury	503,031 20
Sinking Fund redemption	813,797 29
Sinking Fund interest	864,127 62
Total	$2,180,956 11

RECEIPTS SHOWING THE DIFFERENT SOURCES OF REVENUE AND AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM EACH SOURCE.

General Fund.

Bureau of Permits	$27,927 00
City Record, sales of	61 52
Copying	11 25
Department of Buildings, penalties	350 00
Department of Public Parks, licenses, &c.	7,650 95
Department of Charities and Correction	1,135 97
Department of Public Works, overcharge refunded	57 28
Fire Department, sales condemned horses, manure, &c.	2,560 85
Interest on deposits, accrued prior to May 1, 1873	10,970 16
Interest on taxes, Clerk of Arrears	108,700 28
Interest on lands purchased, Clerk of Arrears	645 07
Licenses issued by Second Marshal	5,107 00
Permits to tap water pipes	2,024 00
Permits to connect with sewer and drains	5,700 00
Permits to markets, Superintendent of Markets	140 00
Total amount from general fund	$173,041 33

Taxes.

Board of Supervisors for amount transferred from County to City account	$60,000 00
Amount collected by Clerk of Arrears	621,922 06
Total amount from taxes	$681,922 06

Loans.

Additional new Croton Aqueduct stock	$150,000 00
Assessment bonds for improvements above Fifty-ninth street	155,000 00
Assessment bonds, 1875 and 1876	220,000 00
City Improvement Bonds	146,500 00
City Parks Improvement stock	305,000 00
Croton Water Main stock	325,500 00
Museum of Art and Natural History stock	12,000 00
New-York City bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments	25,000 00
Public School Building stock	25,000 00
Revenue bonds of 1873	2,423,400 00
Revenue bonds, 1874, July 1	2,034 53
Sewer Repair stock	5,000 00
Total amount from loans	$3,794,434 53

Special and Trust Accounts.

Assessment Fund—		
Collector of Assessments		$466,716 75
Clerk of Arrears		78,675 97
City Improvement Fund		365,689 66
Total		$911,082 38
Additional alterations to Aqueduct—Ninety-third to One Hundred and Thirteenth street—Premium on Stock		$4,534 20
City Improvement Fund		4,401 50
City Parks Improvement Fund		9,678 90
Croton Water Main Fund		9,831 55
Commissioners of Excise Fund		45,000 00
Excise License Fund, 10 per cent of amount collected for licenses (prior to May 1)		710 67
Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad		109 21
Interest on Assessments—		
Collector of Assessments	$23,179 93	
Clerk of Arrears	50,570 53—	73,750 46
Lands purchased for taxes and assessments, redemption of		794 05
One Hundred and Forty-fifth street improvement		19,600 00
Repairs to street pavements		21 06
Street Improvement Fund—		
Collector of Assessments	$299,271 81	
Clerk of Arrears	72,417 30	
Sales vitrified stone pipe	7,057 91—	378,747 02
Sixth Avenue Improvement Fund		1,136 66
Charges on arrears of assessments		137 50
Charges on arrears of taxes		564 00
Central Park extension		3 00
Total amount from special and trust accounts		$1,460,095 16
Total receipts deposited in City Treasury, as per summary		$6,109,493 08

SINKING FUND REVENUES.

Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Bonds and mortgages	$22,065 00
Commutation of water grant	1,125 00
Dock and slip rents	132,567 61
Excise licenses, since May 1	305,670 00
Interest on deposits, since May 1	18,342 08
Licenses—Hackney coaches	7,987 00
Junk-dealers	3,705 00
Pawn-brokers	3,450 00
Second-hand dealers	3,900 00
Stages	3,200 00
Market fees and rents	86,836 68
Market cellar rents	8,935 00
Revenue from investments	524,208 97
Riverside Park awards, &c.	530 00
Street vaults, permits	21,691 33
Stock investments, paid	122,100 00
Water lot, quit rent	3 27
Total revenue Sinking Fund redemption	$1,266,316 94

SINKING FUND FOR PAYMENT INTEREST ON CITY DEBT.

Interest on bonds and mortgages		$21,466 11
House rent		8,461 76
Ground rent		13,462 00
Ferry rent		12,525 00
Water lot rent		3,420 93
Croton water rent:		
Water register	$786,552 50	
Receiver of taxes	1,647 95	
Clerk of Arrears	5,450 79—	793,651 24
Interest on Croton water rents, Clerk of Arrears		1,263 39
Court fees and fines		5,276 00
Fines and penalties:		
Corporation attorney	$1,011 36	
Second marshal	631 00	
Department of Health	326 83—	1,969 19
Mayoralty fees		47 00
Total revenues Sinking Fund interest		$861,542 62
Total revenue Sinking Funds deposited in Treasury, as per summary		$2,127,859 56

PAYMENTS.

City Treasury.

On appropriation account for general expenses of the City Government—amount of warrants drawn May 1 to July 31, inclusive	$4,316,799 72
Add amount warrants outstanding May 1	2,425,821 12
Less amounts warrants outstanding July 31	757,206 06
Total amount warrants paid on appropriation account	$5,985,414 78

SPECIAL AND TRUST ACCOUNTS.

Assessment Fund	$1,146,647 92
Additional alterations to aqueduct, 93d to 113th street	174,883 03
Arrearages of 1871	13,680 92
Arrearages—salaries, Clerks of Marine Court for 1872	22,151 13
Croton Water Fund	22,239 91
Croton Water Main Fund	197,038 82
City improvement fund	365,689 66
City Parks Improvement Fund	105,835 25
Commissioners of Excise Fund	4,772 73
Dock Fund	110,800 12
Department of Buildings—Lien Fund	2,034 53
Judgment Fund	13,255 30
Museum of Natural History Fund	6,864 94
Public School Building Fund	10,800 00
Sewer Repair Fund	10,527 87
Water stock of 1870—Improvement of lower reservoir	60,691 63
Improvements above Fifty-ninth street—	
One Hundred and Twenty-third street Improvement Fund	1,807 36
One Hundred and Seventy-third street Improvement Fund	8,883 72
One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street Improvement Fund	21,091 67
Seventh avenue Improvement Fund	7,298 00
Tenth avenue Improvement Fund	69,925 73
Morningside avenue (East) Improvement Fund	1,419 95
Morningside avenue (West) Improvement Fund	9,367 04
St. Nicholas avenue Improvement Fund	39,066 68
Road or Public Drive Boulevard Fund	91,242 52
Riverside Drive—Improvement Fund	3,914 33
Street Improvement Fund	591,184 95
Total amount of warrants drawn on Special and Trust accounts	$3,113,124 71
Add amount of warrants outstanding May 1	235,539 11
Total	$3,348,663 82
Less amount warrants outstanding July 31	247,854 41
Total amount of warrants paid on Special and Trust accounts	$3,100,809 41
Total amount warrants paid from City Treasury as per summary	$9,086,224 19

PAYMENTS FROM SINKING FUNDS.

From Sinking Fund for the Reduction of the City Debt:

For City Stocks Redeemed.	Building Loan Stock, 1873, redeemed	$505,000 00
	Public Education, 1873, redeemed	154,000 00

For Investment.

Six per cent. Croton Water Main Stock, 1900	20,000 00
Six per cent. City Parks Improvement Stock	5,000 00
Six per cent. Museum of Art and Natural History Stock	12,000 00
Six per cent. New-York City Bonds for Liquidations of Claims and Judgments	25,000 00
Six per cent. Revenue Bonds, July, 1874, (special,)	2,034 53
Six per cent. Public School Building Stock	25,000 00
Six per cent. Sewer Repair Stock	5,000 00
Total amount warrants on Sinking Fund Redemption	$753,034 53
Add amount warrants outstanding May 1	9,642 71
Total	$762,677 24
Less amount warrants outstanding July 31	38,542 71
Total amount warrants paid from Sinking Fund Redemption	$724,134 53
From Sinking Fund for payment of interest on City Debt:	
Interest on City debt	230,600 64
Total amount paid from Sinking Funds, as per summary	$954,735 17

THE LAST QUARTER'S STOCKS AND THEIR PURPOSES.

Title of Stock.	Amount Issued.
Additional New Croton Aqueduct Stock for alterations from Ninety-third to One Hundred and Thirteenth street	$150,000 00
Assessment Bonds, 1874 and 1876, for improvements above Fifty-ninth street	155,000 00
Assessment Bonds, 1875 and 1876, for Street Improvement Fund	220,000 00
City Improvement Stock, for land for Riverside Park and Broadway widening, &c.	146,500 00
City Parks Improvement Fund Stock, for City Parks Improvement Fund	300,000 00
City Parks Improvement Fund Stock, for City Parks Improvement Fund	5,000 00
Croton Water Main Stock, for Croton Water Main Fund	325,500 00
Museum of Art and Natural History Stock, Museum of Art and Natural History Fund	12,000 00
New-York City Bonds for Liquidation of Claims and Judgments, for Judgment Fund	25,000 00
Public School Building Fund Stock, for Public School Building Fund	25,000 00
Revenue Bonds of 1873, for Appropriation account current expenses	2,423,400 00
Revenue Bonds, 1874, (Special,) for Department of Buildings Lien Fund	2,034 53
Sewer Repair Stock, for Sewer Repair Fund	5,000 00
Total amount issued as per statement	$3,794,434 53

PEBBLE POWDER.

The persistent efforts that are being made to increase the power of artillery has given rise to some strange results, among which is the necessity for what is to be known henceforth as pebble powder. The guns on the British iron-clad Devastation are of thirty-five tons—the largest afloat. They carry a projectile weighing 700 pounds; but it has been found that every time they are fired they score the iron decks of the ship. This at first could not be accounted for, but it is now found to be caused by the grains of powder that have not had time to be consumed within the guns. To remedy this, the guns are to be lengthened; for to move so heavy a weight as the shot they throw, a slow-burning powder is essential. To accomplish this the grains of the powder hitherto used have been about the size of ordinary marbles. It is now proposed to increase their size to about the bulk of good-sized walnuts, and at the same time plans are being taken at the Royal gun factories to construct guns of sixty tons, with the prospect of going on very shortly to seventy-five tons. We glean some interesting facts upon this subject from a writer in the London *Standard*, who says:

"Unless we make our guns of extravagant length it may be expected that some of the powder will always be blown out. Probably there is no gun, of whatever size, which does not do this more or less. But when we come to use very large guns, and charge them with powder of extreme coarseness, the effect is presented in so magnified a form that it creates an impression as if unburnt powder blown out of a gun were altogether a novelty. It has been found that the rifle large grain powder, which answered well enough for guns of comparatively small calibre, is by no means suited to the heavier style of ordnance. As a general rule it may be said that the bigger the gun the bigger should be the grains of powder. A 700-pound shot is not to be sent off upon its errand as unceremoniously as if it were a mere ball of some sixty-eight pounds' weight. The simple kick of a sharp explosion will not suffice. There must be a preliminary push, and the kick must come afterward. It was for this reason that Sir Joseph Whitworth proposed to have a small cartridge inside the large one. The small cartridge was to be ignited first, and was to act as the "starter." This was to be followed—after that fleet instant of time which means much in these operations—by the rush of the big explosion. Lord Elcho suggested that the scoring of the decks of the Devastation was occasioned by the studs which were shorn off from the projectiles. But the information supplied to Sir H. Storks is to the effect that the pebble powder alone is accountable for the marks on the deck of the ship and elsewhere. Supposing the studs to be shorn off or otherwise damaged, the fact is of no great consequence, providing the flight of the projectiles is not injuriously affected thereby, or the gun itself damaged. So far as we can learn, there is no reason to apprehend either of these prejudicial results. We are not aware of any foundation for the rumor that it required the labor of eight men to ram the shot home after a certain number of rounds had been fired. Responsible officers state that the guns were loaded from first to last with the greatest facility. We are also at a loss to understand how it was possible for some of the projectiles to turn over in their flight, and yet to preserve a tolerably accurate trajectory. Damage to the studs does not involve damage to the guns, but rather the contrary, the softest metal naturally showing the results of friction. The studs are of gun metal, and the interior of the gun is of steel, so that we can have little doubt as to which is the most likely to suffer. With regard to the accuracy of flight, this is pretty well demonstrated by the precision with which the two projectiles fired from twin guns preserve their parallelism. During the first hundred yards, or less, of their flight, there is a slight vibration in the projectiles, but this tremor is not perceptible at a quarter of a mile. To this peculiarity is due the fact, at first very puzzling, that our guns have a greater penetrating power at 400 yards than at seventy. At the shorter range the slight degree of "wobbling" demands a greater area for the passage of the shot through the shield. An extra inch in the diameter of the perforation involves a certain amount of extra work, and this extra energy is saved when the shot is steady."

THE ZANZIBAR TREATY.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* writes that the Zanzibar treaty was not pressed upon the Sultan a moment too soon. Dr. Kirk's and Admiral Cumming's energetic conduct has saved England a great amount of money, besides political complications. After the treaty was signed and ratified a French war vessel made its appearance off the African coast, and it is probable that that vessel came to support the French Consul's anti-English counsels. For anti-English pressure no doubt was exercised upon the Sultan by M. Devienne, and, yielding to this, the Sultan applied to the French Government for protection, and the Government at Paris made no unfavorable reply. The correspondent can vouch for the existence of that correspondence, though it is not likely it will be made public. The Sultan severely reproached M. Devienne for having misled him. The "English have me by the throat. Where are now your promises to transfer the negotiations to Paris with M. Thiers acting as umpire?" The Consul replied that a treaty extorted by force could have no legal validity, whereupon the Sultan tauntingly replied, "Then I suppose your peace treaty with Germany has no validity?" When once the people of Zanzibar saw their property threatened by English men-of-war, they left the Sultan no choice. They pressed him to yield, and he could not do otherwise.

The correspondent goes on to say that England will do well to give the Sultan a hospitable reception on his visit to Europe, for on his good will depends the execution of the treaty in its spirit. England has suppressed the slave-trade traffic by sea; with the Sultan it rests to suppress the slave trade by land. He has given an earnest of his intention to do so loyally by the imprisonment of Holfas Ben Rashid, a powerful chief, notoriously engaged in the slave trade. Let England be liberal and generous to Seyd Burghash, and she will add another brilliant jewel to her crown of noble and charitable actions.

From the letter it appears that of the eleven slave ships seized, as many as nine were captured by the Briton and her boats, owing to the constant vigilance and inimitable energy of her commander, Capt. Malcolm.

A NEW SAFETY CAR-COUPLING.

The Lexington *Press* announces that a young man of that city, W. B. Beard by name, has invented a new safety car-coupling, the draft and model of which has been submitted for inspection. It is so constructed that after it is attached cars can be coupled and uncoupled without danger, and with the greatest ease. A brakesman standing upon the platform of a passenger-car, by moving a lever, can couple or uncouple his car. On freight-trains it may be done either on top of the car or at the side near the ground. Cars loaded or empty, or of unequal size, can be coupled as readily as any others. Should cars run off the track, and the coupling-rod become twisted, it unlocks itself and sets the other cars free. The *Press* says that the inventor made seventeen models of this car-coupling contrivance before he perfected the idea sufficient to induce him to apply for the patent, which will be granted him Sept. 1. It can be readily applied to the cars now in use, simply by taking out the pin and inserting the new coupling-rod.

THE COAL MINES OF CHINA.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing from Shanghai on June 14, says: "The question of opening the coal mines of China is attracting general attention, and is one that cannot be allowed to rest. The increasing consumption of coal by steamers of every nation renders the coal question one of international importance. The high price of this commodity at the various ports that have grown into importance from being coaling stations gives the subject the greatest possible commercial interest. For instance, how absurd it seems to go to a great expense in transporting coal from Sydney, when we have an unlimited supply in this country. Many who read this will doubt my word when I assert that it is contrary to the customs of the country to develop its mineral wealth. Coal, gold, iron, silver, and other metals all abound, but are not permitted to be worked. China is a mine of untold, indeed, fabulous wealth; the true extent of its greatness will not be known, perhaps, for another generation. Many persons can remember what a commotion was caused some twenty-five years ago by the discovery of gold in California. Now turn your eyes to San Francisco, and behold one of the finest, noblest, and most beautiful cities of modern times, and that created in a brief quarter of a century. The City of San Francisco is simply an illustration of what comes by the development of mineral wealth. It is possible a century hence that China may have many such cities, for the world has progressed rather rapidly the last thirty years. Therefore, the development of China in a century requires no very great stretch of the imagination. Of course, nothing would be gained by opening an inland coal-mine, unless a railway were also allowed, in order to bring the coal easily and cheaply to the coast. Chinese machinery would be useless; therefore it is obvious that unless coal-mines are worked by foreign appliances, under foreign supervision, they may just as well remain sealed as at present."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Prince Arthur has been appointed by the King of Denmark a Knight of the Order of the Elephant.

The declared value of eggs imported into the United Kingdom in the last seven months was £1,617,792; in the same period in the preceding year, £1,172,486.

A chair of Pali and Buddhist literature has been instituted at University College, London. Mr. R. C. Childers, author of a Pali dictionary, has been appointed to the office.

A general apprehension seems to exist in Germany that a great number of socialists will be returned to Parliament at the next general election. Between this element and the discontented Catholics, Prince Bismarck is likely to have his hands full.

A very satisfactory return has been made by the Inspector of Irish Prisons, showing a steady diminution in the amount of crime in the country. The *Times* says that Ireland was never so prosperous as at the present moment.

M. Rochefort, on leaving France for New-Caledonia in company with a batch of fellow-Communists, of very unclean and unattractive appearance, is said to have murmured, "Alas! I always advocated equality, and now I have got it."

The Russians have evacuated and destroyed the fortifications they constructed a few years ago, at Tchekichlar, at the mouth of the Atrek, on the Caspian. This is said to be a concession to the demands of the British Government.

By a circular from the Egyptian Foreign Office the foreign Consuls in Egypt have been informed that the sale of arms to the Abyssinians is henceforth forbidden in Egypt, and that all arms arriving in Egypt for Abyssinia will be confiscated.

Our surmise respecting the reported betrothal of Prince Arthur seems to be correct. Notwithstanding the contradictions that have been repeatedly given to these rumors, we now find it gravely stated in the English papers that "his royal Highness will reside at Bagshot House after his marriage."

A board of arbitration for Bourse disputes is to be established in Vienna. The decisions of the Board will not be obligatory, but bankers, commercial firms, and speculators will be requested to enter into an engagement declaring their submission to the Board, from whose votes there would then be no appeal.

The Paris papers want to know what has become of the money left by the Shah on leaving the Palais Bourbon as a contribution for the servants. The amount was 12,000 francs, but only 2,000 have been distributed. It is something to know that New-York is not the only city where money mysteriously disappears.

The Falmouth Magistrates have inflicted penalties amounting to £960 on seven Spanish and two Greek seamen belonging to the Spanish brig Panchita Rosa, of Barcelona, for concealing 132 pounds of tobacco, and one and three-fourths pounds of cigars. The men have been sent to prison for six months in default of paying the fines.

An idea of the value of house property in London may be gleaned from the following statement: Upon a block of handsome offices just erected in Leadenhall street, the ground floor of the back block—simply a room under fifty feet by forty—lets for 1,000 guineas a year, on a twenty-one years' lease, and all the other rooms in proportion.

A movement has been set on foot under the auspices of Mr. Bass, member of Parliament for Derby, to secure the purchase of the railways by the State. With this object in view, a requisition has been signed by members of Parliament and others asking the Lord Mayor to convene a public meeting in the City of London to consider the subject.

The *National Zeitung* states that: "Count Walterskirchen, formerly attached to the Austrian Embassy in Paris, was killed in one of the recent combats of the Carlists against the Spanish troops. Knowing himself to be attacked with an incurable malady, he took service among the followers of Don Carlos, with the hopes of being sooner delivered from his sufferings."

The use of petroleum and tobacco is largely on the increase in Great Britain. The declared value of the former imported during the seven months of this year was £328,573, as against £172,432 for the same period of last year. The importations of unmanufactured tobacco for the same seven months were valued at £1,068,201, and last year they were worth only £623,588.

The Liverpool *Post* announces as an "extraordinary statement" that Mr. Bradlaugh has been engaged to proceed to America to deliver a series of lectures on the subject of the Queen of England. There is nothing extraordinary about it if the *Post* only knew the circumstances of the engagement, and in connection with it will take the trouble to remember the character of Mr. Bradlaugh.

The Continental journals are loud in their praises of the Prussians for the order and regularity with which the evacuation was accomplished, and for the excellent management of the officers. "But" remarks an American who was present, "opinions may differ upon this point. If an English or American officer had marched his men out in the heat of the day, and lost thirty or more by sun-stroke, he would have been court-martialed, and most likely cashiered."

An approaching visit of the King of Greece to Constantinople is talked about. A few years ago, says a French writer, such a thing would have been impossible, as the Greeks would have regarded it as an outrage on their convictions. Let us, therefore, congratulate ourselves on the disappearance from that part of the world, so long the hot-bed of agitation and war, of a motive for sanguinary conflicts and fatal discords.

The name of Wilberforce having been before the public a good deal of late, it may be interesting to state that the Royal George, an old yacht in Portsmouth Harbor, is fitted with a bust of the great slave emancipator as a figure-head, and forming part of the ornamental work are two negroes, one on each side, making altogether an elaborate piece of work. George IV. thought so much of Wilberforce's services that he caused this peculiar figure-head to be fitted to his yacht.

The London Police force now numbers 9,761 men, of whom 26 are superintendents, 262 inspectors, 984 sergeants, and 8,489 constables. The population over whom these have authority exceeds 3,800,000. The length of streets patroled night and day is 6,612 miles. The number of arrests in 1872 was 78,203. Arrests for drunkenness are rather increasing, but crimes are diminishing. The number of thieves and suspected persons in 1869 was 4,336, and in 1872 it was 3,115. The number of houses of bad character have also lessened from 1,740 to 1,148 in the same period.

Concerning the state of parties in France, a French correspondent of the *Times* expresses an opinion that the present Assembly, so far as the human mind can foresee, is the last that will contain monarchical elements sufficiently numerous to aspire to become a majority by the aggregation of a few votes only, and when once the Assembly is dissolved without a monarchy having been founded, France will only have the choice between a Cæsarean Democracy and a Jacobin Democracy.

There is a good custom in London of making collections at all churches and chapels in the metropolis in behalf of the public hospitals on one appointed Sunday in the year. On last "Hospital Sunday" the amount collected was £25,511, distributed as follows: The Church of England contributed 70 per cent.; the Congregationalists, 8 per cent.; the Jews, 5 per cent.; the Baptists, 3¾ per cent.; the Wesleyans, 3¼ per cent.; the Presbyterians, 2¼ per cent.; the Roman Catholics, 2½ per cent.

The large supplies of tin now coming into the markets of Europe from Australia are affecting the shares in the mines of Cornwall. We learn from a recent return that the value of gold and minerals raised in the Colony of Victoria since the first discovery of the gold fields down to the end of 1872 was estimated at £168,566,033, which is made up principally from gold, silver, tin, copper, and antimony, as follows: Gold, £168,149,365; silver, £5,921; tin, £282,105; copper, £5,810, and antimony, £77,237.

The largest addition to the extensive fleet of of Clyde and New-York traders owned by the Messrs. Henderson, and known as the Anchor Line, was launched recently. She was named the Ethiopia, by Miss Jane Henderson, and has been built on the most substantial design by Messrs. A. Stephen & Sons, Linthouse, Glasgow. The vessel is 4,200 tons burden, 400 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 32 feet deep, and will be fitted to accommodate 160 cabin and 750 steerage passengers. Her engines will be 450-horse power, and will be supplied by Messrs. D. & W. Henderson & Co.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 31, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

It is said that the Commissioners for the Centennial Exhibition intend to appoint agents, who are to proceed to the several islands and colonies in the Pacific, and to the whole southern coast of Asia, from the Philippines to the head of the Persian Gulf, for the purpose of securing for the Exhibition of 1876 a complete display of the products, the wealth, the industry, and the resources of that part of the world. The idea, at least, which has given rise to this proposal will commend itself to public approval. It is believed that there is a large trade awaiting development in the region that lies off our Western coast line, and that there is no reason why the United States should not secure it while yet there is a chance. It is further urged that no better opportunity can possibly present itself for convincing American merchants of the field that is open to them than by securing some strong, tangible evidence of the fact. It is very doubtful whether this evidence could be obtained without active effort on the part of the Commission to procure it. It is more than probable that neither Australia nor the Pacific Islands, nor the islands of the Archipelago, nor the majority of the nations in Southern Asia, unless it be British India, will very much bestir themselves about the Centennial unless specially urged to do so; but if the Commissioners take the only measure that seems feasible, and appoint agents, as they propose, they must be careful to provide them with ample power, and to appoint competent and honorable men. If they fail to do all this, it would be better to leave the undertaking alone.

Controller GREEN'S report for the quarter ending July 31, which we publish this morning, is an important document, deserving the careful attention of tax-payers. It will be found that, while it gives in detail all the sources from which revenue has been derived, the general expenditure is estimated at $9,086,224 19, being the amount of warrants paid by the City Chamberlain, and $954,735 17 charged to the Sinking Fund—making the total of the quarter $10,040,959 36. The total receipts, with the balance on hand April 30, being $12,221,915 47, the balance remaining in the Treasury at the close of business July 31 was $2,180,956 11. This statement is satisfactory to the extent that it gives a clear idea of the condition of the City Treasury, and that is something which we were never allowed to have under the Ring. The enormous total of $4,167,512 89, paid as interest on the City and County debt during the six months ending July 31, is a sharp reminder that our rates of interest are too high. It may not be possible to very materially reduce the debt while the improvements on the upper part of the Island are unfinished, but it is possible to cut down the rates of interest. The plan by which Alderman VAN SCHAICK proposed to accomplish this is a bold one, but the number of its friends will be increased as the interest accounts are more fully studied.

Among other objects in the International Exhibition at Vienna there was one which, although not absolutely new in principle, shows the development of that principle in a degree deserving the consideration of a practical people. It is an advance upon the present telegraphic means of communicating intelligence of a fire, and is the invention of Prof. GRECHI, of Siena. The instrument may be so set as to indicate any increase of temperature beyond what is normal. Thus, in the case of the existence of a fire smoldering in a building in a manner which, although full of danger, could not be seen by a watchman or passers by, and before it could break into a blaze, the instrument would give the alarm. It acts by ringing a bell, starting a number of signals indicating the seat of the fire, even to the room in the building, and by also lighting a closed lamp. One of the instruments has recently been put to severe tests in London, and it has been found to answer all the expectations that could be formed of it. Fires may be discovered before they have had time to make much headway, and proportionately less water will be required to extinguish them. It would be worth while to examine the merits of Prof. GRECHI'S discovery in this City.

Mr. HENRY BERGH yesterday sent a letter to the Board of Health, in which he alludes in his usual earnest style to the various methods by which our streets are made inconvenient and dangerous. His characterization of the Bureau of Permits as "that excellent Bureau whose province it is to authorize the incumbrance of our public thoroughfares," is effective because it is true. We are glad to see that he denounces definitely the nuisance on the corner of Broadway and Pine street. His doing so leaves no excuse for the authorities if the nuisance is not abated—and there are hundreds of others as bad.

From the report of Chief Engineer BATES, for the quarter ending July 31, Boston and other afflicted cities can readily see how New-York secures its freedom from serious loss by fire. During the three months included in the report, we had a total of 387 fires, which certainly is a number sufficiently large to give ample opportunity for very great destruction of property. But of the whole number, five were on board vessels, ten in the streets, and 372 in buildings. A further examination of the report makes the result even more favorable, for we find that during the three months only fourteen buildings in the City were entirely destroyed, only twenty-eight seriously damaged, eighty-five slightly injured, and in the remaining cases the fire was extinguished without loss. These are the results of the skill which has been attained in this City in the means of extinguishing fires.

Public benefit will result in many ways from the act of the last Legislature extending the jurisdiction of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts of this City, but it will be most apparent in the hastening of trials by a more even distribution of causes among the several Courts. Heretofore a vast amount of business has been crowded upon the Supreme Court, because of the limited jurisdiction of the other two tribunals. Under the new law, attorneys can choose between the three Courts in a large number of cases, where they were formerly restricted to one, and they will naturally select the Court having the lightest calendar. The result will be that the Courts can keep nearly up with their work. But the vast and constantly increasing business imposed upon our tribunals, and especially upon the Supreme Court, will speedily render some other measure of relief necessary. Its precise character is a matter for the Bar Association to carefully consider.

A very strong feeling exists in this City, and all over the country, concerning the fact that reckless gamblers like JAY GOULD can get the aid of banks and banking-houses in causing an artificial stringency in the money market. That such aid is given cannot be denied. That it is given to some extent by national banks is more than suspected. Cannot the Controller of the Currency or the Secretary of the Treasury relieve the banks of this suspicion, if it is unjust, or fix it on the guilty institutions, if there are any? Since the Government has assumed the office of regulating the banking system, its responsibility for such outrages as these, should they be traced to the national banks, would justly be very great. We do not know what power there is under the law to prevent or punish the offense, but if the authorities would expose the guilty, public opinion would see to their punishment.

A DEMOCRATIC "STATESMAN."

If the Democrats desire to make the campaign in Ohio sufficiently vigorous to be entertaining, they should take care that their candidate for Governor has no further personal participation in it. Mr. ALLEN cannot make any more such speeches as that he delivered at Columbus on Friday, without so disgusting and dispiriting his followers that they will at once abandon the contest. It ill becomes a man who is near the limit of human life, after having stood aloof for a quarter of a century from the storms and passions of politics, to mark his re-entrance into the political arena by reckless charges against his opponents, which he cannot know to be true, and has every reason to believe to be false. In making his wholesale accusations against President GRANT, Mr. ALLEN has abandoned all claims to forbearance on account of his years and his public services in a former age of the Republic. He must be treated precisely as any younger and less eminent Democratic defamer must be treated, who should venture upon scandalous calumnies concerning the servants of the people.

Having discovered that the only question before the public is whether it will be possible to "purge the great principle of popular representation from the pollution which now contaminates it," Mr. ALLEN is startled to find that the President "takes more delight in the whiffs of his cigar by the ocean breeze than in improving the operations of the greatest Government in the world." Is it possible that Mr. ALLEN believed that he was speaking the truth? He cannot be totally ignorant of the life, services, and character of the President, and knowing anything of either he must know that Gen. GRANT cannot sacrifice public duty to his personal ease. Mr. ALLEN next arraigns the Cabinet officers for the crime of being unknown to the people when appointed to office. Granting that this is true, and what of it? Mr. ALLEN does not say that these officers are incapable or faithless, and so long as he cannot impugn their official acts the people will not pay much attention to the charge that at one time they were in obscurity. But there is no one of these gentlemen who was not better known to the present generation, when appointed to their present position, than was Mr. ALLEN when the Democrats resurrected him to serve as the corpse for their Ohio funeral.

After indulging in more puerility of this sort, Mr. ALLEN proceeds to slander by insinuation, which is always as safe as it is weak. The Credit Mobilier, he thinks, is only one of many crimes, but he has nothing else to name; he only imagines there may have been many more. And as to the back-pay steal he wants the people to believe that it was an exclusively Republican crime. The President, he said, approved the bill, which is true, but Mr. ALLEN carefully omitted to mention that the "grab" was in an appropriation bill which the President was compelled to sign or stop the operations of government entirely. Having arraigned the Republican Party for all these and other high crimes, it is surprising that Mr. ALLEN was not prepared with any remedy for the distressing condition of public affairs, except to turn Republicans out of office and put Democrats in. Even putting Democrats in office it seems will not, in Mr. ALLEN'S judgment, insure integrity at Washington, for he says "that is a problem of the future."

But this Democratic candidate is, in one thing at least, original. He is severe upon the President for his clemency to rebels. It is certainly refreshing to have a Democrat stigmatizing as a crime the appointment to office of "a rebel General whose hands were stained with the blood of slaughtered children of the North." When we find Gen. GRANT accused of taking "a great deal better care of the rebels than of the Northern soldier," the charge has all the charm of novelty. Hitherto it has been, in Democratic eyes, the chief crime of the President and of the Republican Party that the rebels have been needlessly oppressed. Such was the burden of last year's cry, when Democrats and Liberals united to release the rebels from Republican tyranny. According to Mr. ALLEN, the Democrats have not known what they were talking about since the close of the war. The Northern soldier, not the rebel, has been oppressed. He leaves it to be inferred that he would reverse this matter, and invites the Democrats to aid him in ostracizing the people he calls rebels. It is not wholly impossible that the Democrats will decline the task. They may, in the besotted ignorance which Mr. ALLEN imputes to them, still believe that it is the rebel, not the loyalist, who is out of favor with the Republicans. They may believe, although Mr. ALLEN says he does not, that the Democrats in power would give office to those who were rebels, for they know there would be some difficulty in filling them all with Democrats if they did not. We hope Mr. ALLEN will repeat this portion of his speech whenever he appears before the people. If he will only continue to attack the wise clemency of the Republicans in dealing with the former rebels, our friends may safely leave him to win their battle for them.

Mr. ALLEN has been vigorously trumpeted as the great Democratic statesman of the age, and we want our readers to notice what sort of stuff a great Democratic statesman utters.

THE FAR WEST.

It is not often that official reports offer much that is interesting to readers who happen to be outside of the circle for which they are expressly intended. But the reports of the Geological Surveys present exceptions, especially those reports which refer to the Territories of the far West. The world has not yet begun to have a fair conception of the wonders of that region, nor, indeed, have our own people; yet the display of nature's works is nowhere more instructive or more grand. Scenery such as can be found in no other part of the world, save in isolated spots and upon a limited scale, is here presented in the most wondrous magnitude and development, massed together in one wide field of ever-varying form and feature.

In the Gallatin and Yellowstone Valleys, nature seems to have worked with prodigal hand. We have there fine soil, magnificent scenery, and physical features such as have no parallel in any similar extent of the earth's surface. The Gallatin Valley, for beauty and fertility, is considered to surpass all others in Montana, while it is especially typical of the general surface of the Territory. It is about forty miles in length from north to south, and from five to fifteen miles in width, the Gallatin range of mountains constituting the eastern boundary. A repetition of such valleys is the distinctive feature of Montana. They vary in length from one to fifty or sixty miles, and form a chain along nearly all the principal rivers, being connected one with the other by narrow clefts or gorges in the mountain ranges, which have been formed by the action of water. The valleys themselves are the beds of ancient lakes. They are covered now with deposits chiefly of clay, lime, and silica, forming a soil of high agricultural value, as can be testified to by the thriving farmers who have in various places settled upon them. Few fossils are found in them, but they abound in rich specimens of opalized or silicified wood, indicating the presence, at no distant date, of hot springs like those in the valley of the Yellowstone. The Gallatin range is composed of gneiss and quartz rocks, with a great thickness of Silurian strata resting upon them, and over these an equal thickness of well-defined carboniferous rocks, chiefly limestones—while, running eastward from the valley are the Jurassic cretaceous and coal groups, with an aggregate thickness of from ten to fifteen thousand feet.

The range on the east side of the Yellowstone is more symmetrical, and excels, too, in beauty. It is chiefly granitic, and for wild grandeur it is unsurpassed. The precipitous sides are oftentimes nearly vertical, and may only be ascended by the traveler passing up one of the mountain streams. These have cut deep, narrow gorges through the range, and in many of them the traveler may stand and see rocky walls on either side of him, rising to a perpendicular height of from 2,500 to 3,000 feet. Vegetation covers the mountain sides, wherever it can get foothold, to an elevation of 9,000 feet. There the spruce fir, reduced to a scraggy dwarf of some four feet, forms the limit, and presently ceases to exist. For ages after ages, water and frost have been doing their work in these lofty tiers, cutting through rocks, breaking up the granitic and metamorphic formations, and carving them into the fantastic shapes which now excite the admiration of all who see them. For nowhere, as it would seem, has the power of erosion been more steadily developed, or are the effects that it can produce more marvelously displayed. And scattered over the whole is evidence of the force that was at work before water was left to do its labor alone. Fragments of rocks, hurled, ages ago, out of the numerous volcanic craters that then abounded, some water-worn, some sharp and angular still, rest in the places where they fell, and whence no human power will raise them. Others, seized at one time in the world's history by a deluge of water, or a vast mass of ice, have been rolled away, even as we see the boulders of the St. Lawrence are every Winter being drifted to places which seem inaccessible. Then far up on the mountain side may be seen tiers upon tiers of basaltic slips, forming mighty terraces, sometimes covered with vegetation, and here and there dotted with small lakes. A few of these lakes, as high as 250 feet above the river, are filled with trout varying from ten to fifteen inches in length, and whose presence in such a place may well give rise to some interesting speculations—though it is not more curious, perhaps, than an instance that occurs to us in the South Pacific, where, on the summit of a table mountain, 3,800 feet high, small fish are to be seen in a small lake that occupies the site of an old volcanic crater.

Ascending to the top of some of these ranges, the view can be but ill imagined by those who know not the wonders of the wildest mountain scenery. From a height of 8,000 feet, the view southerly is one chaotic mass of volcanic peaks, varying from 9,500 to 11,000 feet high, piercing through a sea of snow, and pouring down not less than a hundred small tributaries to the river that flows through the valley below, each of these little streams either arising from or being connected with little lakes which lie like crystal dots over the entire scene. One of these lakes is at an elevation of 7,300 feet, and yet it is so full of trout that the fish can scarcely find enough food for their subsistence.

To the lover of nature, to the artist, to the student of science, to the seeker after the beautiful, there can be no part of the world that presents a nobler, a grander, or a richer field than does the Territory of Montana, and especially in the region we have noted. But apart from its beauties, its wealth would attract general attention to it; and in a few years, when the railroad shall have brought it nearer to the East, we shall learn that its supplies of silver and other metals are as great as its picturesque magnificence.

LARGE EXPORTS AND THEIR EFFECT.

As already stated, our exports from this port continue to give a gratifying increase, showing for the seven months, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1873, an excess of about $22,000,000 over the corresponding period last year, while the imports show a healthy decrease of over $25,000,000 for the same period of time. The month of August shows a similar condition of things, and it is believed that it is likely to prove permanent. Our wheat crop has been harvested in fine condition, while corn does not give nearly as large a crop as usual—the latest estimates from Illinois and Iowa being two-thirds of last year's yield. But against this we must set off the fact that there is a large remnant of last year's crop which is now likely to get a market at satisfactory prices. Never before was so much butter and cheese raised in this country, and the appliances for packing and sending the former to market have already increased its price to the farmer. The quality of the butter is also constantly growing better, producers, at last, understanding the fact that there is market at good rates for all prime butter that can be raised. Cheese still continues to improve in quality, and the foreign demand for both these products is continually growing; some of the best American cheeses are now hardly behind those of famous English makes, and Western farmers are now beginning to understand that they can solve the vexed freight question easier in this way than in any other, since the charges on these articles, in proportion to value, are far lighter than on such bulky products as corn, wheat, &c.

The supply of petroleum seems to be literally inexhaustible; it now runs almost in rivers, and the price is so moderate that it must continue to tempt exportation on a continually larger scale. It was hardly more than a dozen years ago when the first cargo of this valuable product was sent abroad, with fear and trembling lest it should not find a market, and now Philadelphia does an immense trade in it, while New-York (if we mistake not) ships a still larger quantity. Cotton, it is now thought, will yield at least as large a crop as last year; the wool clip is being fast marketed at good prices, and this, in its turn, has acted upon woolen goods, which have been considerably depressed because the staple had been purchased at fancy prices, and because more woolen factories had sprung up during and just after the rebellion than were needed.

We have said that we did not think that our exports were likely to fall off very soon, and the reason is that the demand for breadstuffs, &c., will probably continue brisk. The very latest accounts from Europe show that France will have a smaller yield of cereals than was expected, and will export nothing. Hungary and Russia will not yield their expected surplus, and the stock in the latter country has run down considerably. Germany, alone, will have her usual yield; therefore England must depend mainly upon the United States to supply her large deficiency.

This consideration it is that has been mainly instrumental in stiffening the price of freights to such an extent as to give renewed life and activity to ship-building, which has not been in so prosperous a condition in years as it is to-day. We can appreciate this revival when we consider that thousands of tons of American shipping have been transferred to foreign flags, and that the ocean carrying trade, which netted $50,000,000 profits, has been almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners, American vessels on the ocean being outranked even by Germany, which came into the commercial race so late, while Norway and Italy press closely upon our heels. Now all this is to be bravely altered. Not less than 100 steamers and 298 sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of about 75,000,000 tons, were constructed in the United States between June 1 and the middle of August of this year, while only about 140,000 tons were constructed during the whole year of 1872. Vessels are no longer sent away to be repaired as formerly, but our ship-yards are full of business. The Eastern States produce wooden vessels mainly, while the Delaware, with its admirable coal facilities, seems destined to become as famous in iron steamer-building as the Clyde.

We dwell upon our exports and means of transportation since it is very important in estimating the financial and business situation. Everybody has wondered how France could manage to pay $1,200,000,000 to Germany, issue a paper currency said to be not much less than $400,000,000, and yet keep that paper at par in gold. The secret is an open one. She exports more than she imports—gold gravitates toward her instead of being constantly drained away as with us. She lives within her means, and her people practice these petty economies that so shock Americans. It is to be hoped that we are entering upon the same career—our natural resources are infinitely more capable of it. When our exports balance our imports—when we no longer run into debt—then, and not until then, we can hope to have our paper money appreciate to par. This is the only sure cure for deranged money markets—dealing in the money of the world, which will naturally rush in to supply any temporary or artificial stringency; other remedies are but palliatives.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The periodicity of crime—so nearly regular that to all appearance it might be formulated as accurately as the changes of the tides—receives another illustration in the present frequency of murder and suicide. Within a few days we have had to record half a dozen cases of this nature occurring in rapid succession in different parts of the country. Thus, on Tuesday night HENRY WEISBRECHT, in a Centre street tenement-house, shot first his wife and then himself. On Thursday night, in a disreputable house in Chrystie street, CHARLES SCHULTZ shot MARY HARNISH for refusing to marry him, and then put a bullet into his own head. On the same night, in Baltimore, Dr. SHOWALTER cut his wife's throat, killing her almost instantly, and then inflicted wounds upon himself of which he died yesterday. Finally, yesterday morning, at Montpelier, Vt., JOSEPH DANIELS, a hand employed in a factory at that place, entered the room of the establishment where Miss CARRIE DENNISON was working, shot her so as to endanger her life, and then killed himself.

All these cases, occuring within a space of three days, present the same general features, and with one exception—that of Dr. SHOWALTER, whose act is supposed to have been a sudden outbreak of alcoholic delirium—show the same inspiring cause, viz., sexual jealousy. With them may be compared the suicide of ROCCO, the Italian musician who killed himself on Monday, and who, from one incident, appears to have contemplated murder as well, and of FELIX HOLZAFFE, the young German salesman, who shot himself on Tuesday morning, because his wife had deserted him, and whose fate, as recorded in the brief letter he left behind him addressed to his friend, is perhaps the most pitiful of all.

This, it must be admitted, is certainly a startling list for a single week. It is impossible to avoid the conviction that crimes of this sort suggest their own repetition. That is true in a measure of all crimes, but imitation, even to a choice of instruments and fashion of slaughter, seems to be especially characteristic of homicides which arise from erotic perturbations. In all but one of the instances we have cited, the revolver is the chosen weapon, just as at another time, and following the same course of repetition, it will be poison or the knife. Again, it is observable that a great majority of these double murders are perpetrated by foreigners, and that among these the Germans, so little given otherwise to excesses of violence, preponderate. Lastly, it may be noticed that this species of crime is often committed by men of the laboring class and of middle age—that is to say, of a condition and time of life least likely, one would suppose, to stimulate such ungovernable passions.

What theories are suggested by these and kindred coincidences, we leave to the curious in such matters to develop. The increasing prevalence of crimes of this description is an appalling fact, which challenges all our intelligence and wisdom to meet and counteract. It is an evil which punishment cannot reach; which all the ordinary processes of law are powerless to combat; which can only be overcome by the slow forces of moral enlightenment and religious teaching. How far and how soon these will suffice to check it only the future can show. That there is ample room and pressing need for their intervention, such daily occurrences as we have referred to sufficiently indicate.

THE POOR BOSTONIAN.

The contemptuous sneer of the outside barbarian has many times within the present century caused the Bostonian bosom to swell with just indignation. We all know what a cruel inference was drawn a few years ago from the shortsightedness which was manifested by a European steam-ship company in having failed for several weeks to send one of its vessels to the port of Boston; and how grandly the slanderous report on the subject was refuted. It is also fresh in our recollection how promptly and energetically was proved false and malicious the no less ill-natured intimation that the subscribers to the jubilee were about to try and make up their losses by a lottery scheme, contrary to the laws of the State. The disgraceful attempt of the officers of certain Municipal governments—envious because of Boston's success in the study and application of sanitary science—to make the world believe that a policy as ignorant as parsimonious had caused an epidemic of small-pox in the very "cradle of American civilization," has not been forgotten either. Indeed it would be comparatively easy to fill out an entire page of THE TIMES with a summary of the indignities that have been heaped upon Boston during the past few years. The latest affront that has been given to Boston pride, however, singular to say, has come from a couple of native residents, who seem to have been corrupted by other than home influences. Now, if there is anything for which the true Bostonian is most remarkable, it is for his never-varying veneration for the sacred soil of the Common. Refer to it as a place only good as a rolling-ground for tired dust-cart horses, and you will have an enemy in him for life. Praise the old trees upon it, and its shrubs and flowers ever so slightly, and your appreciativeness will instantly call forth a warm eulogium. All this is very proper and natural. Knowing this sensitiveness so well, it is difficult to see what purpose the two persons in question could have had in being guilty of the unpardonable sin of proposing to the Board of Aldermen, as they did some days ago, to rent 2,500 feet of it at $2,500 per annum, to erect a booth in which to expose paints and drugs for sale. The usual habit in regard to the consideration of all matters relating to the Common heretofore has been to refer them to the Special Committee having charge of that revered pleasure-ground. In this instance no such courtesy was observed. The "petition" was promptly thrown out, and the petitioners branded as triflers.

It is well known that druggists, as a class, have a leaning toward cheap advertising. If they can find quack medicine men who are willing to do it for them free of cost, well and good; and if they cannot, they are not above doing a little on their own account, through the aid of the inexpensive thermometer and the weather reporters of the newspapers. The two Boston druggists, without doubt, thought they saw a first-rate opportunity for a free advertisement in proposing to rent the Common. It is possible, though, as many of our readers are aware, to advertise the wrong way. The Bostonians never fail to resent an insult, and it is not likely that they will be any less severe in punishing the scoffers and scorners in their own immediate family, than they would be if they could succeed in reaching the scoffers and scorners of the outside barbarians. We shall, therefore, soon expect to hear, as the consequence of their crime, that the business of the two offenders has been so considerably reduced, from lack of custom, that, to save themselves from utter ruin, they will be obliged to pack up their drugs and paints, and leave on a night train for a more congenial atmosphere.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Fall season has now fairly commenced, and the opening of the new Lyceum Theatre, next week, will leave no house in town unoccupied. This week the production of "La Fille de Mme. Angot," at the Broadway Theatre, and the reappearance of the Lydia Thompson troupe at the Olympic, were duly noticed in these columns. Thursday, there was a change of bill at Wallack's. At Niblo's and at the Grand Opera-house—where, by the way, "The Wandering Jew" will be represented on Sept. 8—the bills were unaltered. To-morrow, Booth's Theatre will be reopened. The "star system," it seems, is to be adhered to by the management of the house, Mr. Jefferson's representations being the first of a series of four weeks' engagements to be filled by several well-known artists. To-morrow, also, at Wood's Museum, Miss Elise Holt is to act in a new piece, called "Dick, the Chevalier." At the Olympic, the first performance of M. Collodion is promised. At the Union-square Theatre, "Milky White" will replace "Old Phil's Birthday," as a preface to the entertainment of the Vokes. And, finally, at the Academy of Music, several military tableaus, constituting a spectacle called "The Color Guard," will be shown.

THE MINSTRELS.

Bryant's Opera-house is to be opened for the season to-morrow evening. The engagement of several new performers—among whom are Messrs. Bob Hart and C. T. Murphy—is alluded to in the announcement appearing elsewhere. Innocuous and laughable performances are becoming fewer in number from day to day; and, hence, the news of the resumption of business by Mr. Bryant's dusky comedians has an unmistakably pleasant significance.

COMING EVENTS.

Mr. Maurice Grau prints elsewhere many tidings concerning the approaching performances of Signor Salvini. As already mentioned, the distinguished tragedian is first to figure in "Othello," which will be given at the Academy on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Mr. W. L. Mansell also publishes announcements in regard to the new Lyceum Theatre. The distribution of the parts in "Notre Dame" will bring into requisition, it seems, the labors of Messrs. T. C. King, Wheatleigh, Dalton, Leeson, and Sol Smith, and those of Misses Jeffreys-Lewis, Henderson, and Carhart. The scenery and costumes for "Notre Dame" have been prepared expressly for the production of the drama in this City.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The late Mr. H. T. Lacy has left the greater portion of his property to the General Theatrical Fund. It is thought that the Fund will receive thus the handsome legacy of £6,000 or thereabouts....Mr. James Guiver, who has had a long connection with several London theatres, was about to undertake the direction of the Princess' for a short season. The house was to open with Byron's choral tragedy of "Manfred," with Mr. C. Dillon in the principal character....An English adaptation of the famous Palais Royal comedy, "Tricoche et Cacolet," had been produced at the Gaiety Theatre, the ingenious firm of private inquiry agents, rechristened in the present version "Bibb and Tucker," being represented respectively by Messrs. Toole and Lionel Brough.....A rival operatic troupe was announced to open at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, on the 25th instant, under the conductorship of M. Maton. Mlle. Marimon, Mme. Demeric Lablache, Mlle. Corrani, with Signori Bettini, Mottino, Celli, Rocca, Toppai, and Foli, were to be members of the company....The official prospectus for the season of St. Petersburg and Moscow, which has just been issued, contains the names of Adelina Patti, Eliza Volpini, Emma Albani, Urban, Leon Duval, D'Angeri, Guitiani, Penco, and Sebel, soprani; Scalchi and Bernardi, contralti; Nicolini, Naudin, Marino, Gayarre, Filleborn, Svedese, and Sabater, tenors; Cotogni, Graziani, Mendioroz, and Rota, baritones; Foli, Bagagiolo, Tommaso Costa, Capponi, Raguer, Meo, and Finnochi, basses; Ciampi, buffo; Arditi, Nicolo Bassi, and Bevignani, conductors....M. Cantin, the director of the Folies-Dramatiques, spontaneously purchased, a few days back, Frederick Lemaître's furniture, when sold by legal authority. After having paid 1,755 francs, the amount of the sale, he hastened to restore the articles to their former owner....Great preparations were being made at the Bouffes Parisiens for the forthcoming production of "La Belle Impéria," of M. Ch. Lecocq. M. Grévin, the well-known French artist, is to design the costumes, which will be executed in the most magnificent style. Among other things, a head-dress for *Judic*, half Phrygian bonnet, half casque, in cloth of gold, was spoken of as likely to astonish the Parisians next Winter....The Schumann Festival at Bonn was to begin on Aug. 17, under the direction of Herr Joachim and Herr Wasielwski, the composer's biographer. The programme includes his symphony in D minor, his concerto in A minor, with his widow at the keyboard, his symphony in C major, and numerous minor works....The London *Figaro* speaks thus of Balfe's posthumous opera called "The Crusader," which was to have been acted this season in London, but was not given after all: "In default of witnessing a performance of the opera, perhaps a short description of the plot and music may be of interest. The first act opens with a chorus of Saracenic soldiers; a truce exists between Saracens and Crusaders, and the *Emir* (bass) is conducting *Sir Kenneth* (first tenor) to the rock-carved chapel of Engaddi, where *Berengaria*, the Queen, (second soprano,) and *Edith Plantagenet*, (first soprano,) have secluded themselves; a duet, "Golden lovelocks floating," is sung, and the Saracen and Crusader proceed on their journey. The second scene opens in the corridor of the chapel; *Edith* sings a recitative and prayer, and an aria expressing her joy that *Sir Kenneth* is coming; and *Nectabanus* (baritone) sings a song telling how *Edith* is loved by all the lords of the Crusade. The third scene is in the chapel; the *Queen* and *Edith* enter; a 'salva regina' is sung. *Sir Kenneth* enters, is recognized by *Edith*, who, with a sign of silence, drops a rosebud at his feet. Then comes the already (by anticipation) famous tenor song, the apostrophe to the rose:

Flow'ret, I love thee, drink thy sweet breath,
Each blooming petal will cherish to death;
Symbol of hope, scenting the air,
Honey from Hybla, fragrant and fair.

The solemn tones of the organ, mingling with *Edith's* prayer and the rose-song, are heard; *Sir Kenneth* falls on one knee, pressing the precious bud to his lips, and the curtain falls. The second act deals with the quarrel between *Richard* (bass) and the *Duke of Austria* (second baritone) concerning the planting of the Austrian by the side of the English banner, on St. George's Mount; the overthrow of the flag of Austria; the guard of *Sir Kenneth* on the mount; his temptation; his decoyment from his post; his scene with *Edith* in the royal tent, in which he declares his love; his discovery by the *King*; the overthrow of the English flag and consequent disgrace of *Sir Kenneth*. The principal musical numbers of this act are an aria for *Richard*, on love; the chorus of Crusaders, 'Zion, Zion;' a grand recitative and *largo* and *allegro* air for *Richard*, and a stirring appeal to his men; the meditation of *Sir Kenneth* on the mount, and his love-song; a chorus of ladies; *Berengaria's* song, ''Neath a portal twined with ivy-leaves,' and the grand duet between *Edith* and *Sir Kenneth*, wherein the knight reveals his love. In the third act, *De Vaux* (second tenor) explains to *Richard* that the Nubian slave who had preserved the *King* from the assassin's dagger was none other than *Sir Kenneth*. *Sir Kenneth* charges the *Marquis of Montserrat* (a dumb character) with the dishonor of the banner, and challenges him; *Edith* and the *Queen* enter, and, in a trio, *Richard* bids them hope. The *King* and *Queen* exeunt, and *Edith* sings an air *allegretto*:

Radiant splendors, love-lit sparkling,
Melt the clouds around me darkling;

and, full of love and hope, she departs. The third scene opens with a ballet and chorus, 'A song to merrie England;' *Richard* and *Edith* and the Court enter, and *Richard* sings a drinking song. *Sir Kenneth's* voice is heard behind the scenes, singing the rose-song of the first act; *Edith* recognizes it; the Knight is led on by the guards; *Richard* announces him as the Earl of Huntingdon and the heir-apparent of Scotland; *Edith* and *Sir Kenneth* bound into each other's arms; the Knight is pardoned; and, in a general finale and chorus, (by Mr. Macfarren,) the lovers are united; the scene is raised; the Crusaders' fleet appears in sight; boats and sailors are seen on the shore; and amid the strains of the grand march, the shouts of the soldiers, "For England, ho!" and a general movement toward the ship, the curtain falls."

THE RIGHTS OF SQUATTERS AND THE WRONGS OF THE PUBLIC.

The following letter was received yesterday by the Board of Health from Henry Bergh:

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, Aug. 29, 1873.

To the Commissioners of the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: At the corner of Broadway and Pine street is a large fruit-stand, directly in front of a cellar stairway, which leaves only about three feet space on the sidewalk for the throngs of people who have daily occasion to pass along there. If the position of this stand has been chosen with a view to the mutilation of pedestrians by falling down the steps, so conveniently near, the Bureau of Permits and the robust squatter who occupies that portion of the public domain are to be complimented for their profound discrimination in the selection of the site. It seems invidious to cite this from among the innumerable instances of a similar kind with which the streets of the Metropolis abound; but the imminent danger to life and limb is the excuse for criticising the acts of the excellent Bureau whose province it is to authorize the incumbrance of the public thoroughfares.

To realize how the liberal spirit which thus disregards the rights of the many to benefit a minority of the population is abused, it is only necessary to visit Grand, Chatham, and Catherine streets, Third and Eighth avenues, and the Bowery, where it is no exaggeration to say that more than one-half of the store goods, in some cases, is upon the sidewalk, leaving only about three feet head-room, and scarcely space for two persons to pass abreast. Judging from these steadily augmenting encroachments, it is reasonable to infer that it is only a question of time when circulation will become arbitrarily suspended! Citizens are investing vast sums of money in the construction of superb edifices along the streets, squares, and avenues of this great City, and it is humiliating to their pride to behold them soiled and disfigured by these unsightly blemishes. Nor should the present huge awning-posts be tolerated a day longer, but be replaced by awnings attached to the houses. The telegraph posts likewise, so thickly planted about the Metropolis, could be made to suggest something better than a blighted forest. Again, the immense hand-carts which are wheeled along the sidewalks should be driven where they belong—into the streets. There are many similar external defects of a convenient as well as esthetic character which may be regarded as unworthy of grave consideration; but, if so, it is opposed to that policy which in ancient and modern times has rendered the great capitals of the world famous, and attracted wealth and immigration within their walls. Your late commendable action in the removal of some of the most offensive encroachments on the rights of the public at large seems to furnish a fitting occasion for offering the foregoing reflections.

I have the honor to be, HENRY BERGH.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My communication of the 28th inst. was written with no desire for controversy with members of the Gold Exchange, but the letter of your correspondent, "Gold Exchange," in this morning's issue of your paper forces it upon me. I desire to say a few words in reply to him, and then (content with the knowledge that public attention has been largely drawn to the consideration of the question at issue) withdraw from the arena, and leave further discussion to abler hands. Undoubtedly gold would to-day command a premium had the Gold Exchange never existed, a premium on gold is not what the merchant complains of, but does "Gold Exchange" pretend that there is anything in the condition of the country at large that calls for sudden and wide fluctuations in that premium? Is there anything in the condition of the country to-day that calls for a premium of fifteen per cent on gold when but a few months ago it was ten per cent? Our country was never so prosperous as now, foreign exchanges are gradually growing more and more in our favor, and all natural causes tend to a lower premium on gold. Will your correspondent maintain that if his pet institution was abolished, the gold premium would not follow natural causes? Would not the premium then, to use his own language, "follow the well-known laws of trade?" Undoubtedly, had the gold-room never existed, the premium on gold would have fluctuated to a certain extent, but without the machinery which that organization furnishes for handling large amounts of gold with a small amount of capital, conspirators against the credit of the Government would have been deprived of their most profitable field of labor. The French nation have but just passed through a war, in which their resources were as heavily taxed as ours were, and we find that gold with them commands but a fractional premium, simply because they have laws adequate to meet the case. In the absence of such laws with us, there ought to be patriotism enough to preclude the possibility of a conspiracy against the commercial interests of the nation. The writer does not condemn all speculation, since all business is to a certain extent speculative as to its results. But speculation in gold is a speculation in the very basis of all values, and any serious fluctuation in the premium is wide-reaching in its effects. And since "Gold Exchange" thinks that merchants should not borrow gold, which he claims is a virtual speculation in its premium, I answer that it is the very tendency of the rapid fluctuations of the gold-room to make merchants speculators against their will, that merchants have most to complain of, as the variations are so wide and frequent, that to secure a profit on his importations, the merchant is obliged to wait until he has sold his goods, and then buy the gold to pay for them. For instance, an importer has a bill of goods due Sept. 1. He knows he cannot sell those goods before Oct. 1. The premium on gold the first of September is fifteen per cent. To protect himself against loss through the manipulations of the gold-room, he borrows the gold until the 1st of October. Had he bought his gold Sept. 1, and the premium had fallen five per cent. by Oct. 1, he would have been obliged to sell his goods at a corresponding loss. Thus the unwarrantable interference with the gold premium by the speculators of the Gold Exchange, compels the merchant to speculate against his will. Reputable dealers in Wall street would be as much benefited by the abolition of the Gold Exchange as the up-town merchants. With the abolition of this disturbing element, every man would be able to compute for himself the probable course of the gold premium. "Gold Exchange" admits that "the difference between gold and paper is much less now than ten years ago;" a fair inference would be, that with the removal of the cause of the present fluctuations, it would continue to grow less, and, from natural causes, the two would approach nearer and nearer together, until the Government would finally be enabled to resume. Legitimate enterprises of all kinds would be encouraged, capital would flow to Wall street for investment, the street would be relieved from the odium the gold operators have cast upon it, and members of the Stock Exchange would resume the proud position they held before the war.

Finally, as to the "plan to be pursued in dealing with the subject through Congress," my object in writing my two former communications was to draw public attention to the matter; that accomplished and the subject placed fairly before the people most interested, I have faith that the ability will be found in Congress to provide a remedy. Merchants will not ask any violent interference from Congress, but they have a right to ask that the gold premium be exempt from the interference of speculators, and allowed to pursue its natural course.

WORTH STREET.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1873.

QUANTRELL.

The Shreveport (La.) *Times* says that Quantrell is not dead. It says: "He was seen quietly wending his way up Texas avenue, a few days since, mounted on a noble steed, and ever on the alert, that eagle eye of his surveying the field on either side, lest some hidden foe should throw himself across his pathway, or some former boon companion or avenger of blood recognize him at an unwary moment and betray him into the hands of the powers that be. It is unnecessary to say who saw the hero or desperado; enough said, he was recognized by one who has seen him before in the turmoil of war, when the nerves of the timid and the hearts of the brave shuddered when the voice of Quantrell broke upon the stillness of the passing hour. He would remain *incog.*—thus let him remain and bide his time."

FORGERS IN WALL-STREET.

$200,000 WORTH OF FORGED NEW-YORK CENTRAL BONDS ON THE MARKET—ARREST OF ONE OF THE OPERATORS.

For some time past rumors have been prevalent in financial circles to the effect that the officials of the New-York Central Railroad Company have been in possession of information that the market was being flooded with forged bonds of their Company, but these rumors did not obtain authenticity until yesterday, when the matter was partially developed by the arrest of one Leonard Brown, a broker, who was endeavoring to negotiate a loan on a number of these forged bonds. From facts already known to the police the forgery involves over $100,000, and subsequent developments may increase that amount to a stupendous figure.

From the statements of Capt. Irving and Detective Sampson, of the Central Office, it appears that Capt. Irving received information from a source which cannot at present be made public, that an attempt would be made to place upon the market a large amount of forged bonds, which were already prepared, and the operators were waiting for a favorable opportunity to place them. Capt. Irving notified the detective officers daily detailed to duty in Wall street to keep a sharp lookout for anything of a suspicious nature occurring on the Street, or for any suspicious characters lounging about there. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the officers, nothing turned up about the forged bonds until Friday last, when a man who gave his name as Williams or Williamson, called at the office of Olcott & Co., brokers, No. 40 Broad street, and left there sixteen $1,000 New-York Central Railroad bonds, seven per cents, payable in 1876, (old issue,) for which he desired to negotiate a loan of $12,000. The man left the bonds, and stated that he would call in the afternoon for the check. Mr. Olcott, the senior member of the firm, in looking over the bonds, found one with a number similar to that of a bond of the same description which he had in his possession. This similarity in the numbers at once aroused his suspicions that there was something wrong about the bonds, and he immediately drove to the office of the Grand Central Depot, taking the bonds with him. On exhibiting the bonds at the office of the New-York Central Railroad, they were pronounced forgeries. Mr. Olcott returned to his office, and at once notified Capt. Irving and Detective Sampson. Search was made for the man who had left the bonds at Mr. Olcott's office, but he did not put in an appearance yesterday morning. Leonard Brown, a broker, doing business at No. 113 Broadway, called on Mr. Wooster Sherman, a broker, at No. 11 Nassau street, and stated that he desired a loan of $25,000 on $30,000 seven per cent. New-York Central Railroad bonds, and left with Mr. Sherman one of the bonds as a sample of the rest. Mr. Sherman took the bonds to Thomas Denny & Co., of Jauncey Court, Wall street, with whom he intended to negotiate the loan. Mr. Denny, on examining the bond closely, pronounced it a forgery. Detective Sampson was at once summoned and informed of all the circumstances connected with the matter. He repaired quickly to the office of Mr. Sherman and there found Mr. Brown walking up and down the hall-way of the building in a very nervous and excited manner. Sampson was quickly followed by Mr. Sherman, who, on entering the office, told Mr. Brown that he did not care about negotiating the loan, and at the same time handed him the bond. Brown placed the bond in a large envelope filled with similar bonds, and walked rapidly down-stairs. Sampson, who had been watching him closely, followed him and arrested him before he reached the street. He took him back to Mr. Sherman's office, and, on searching him, found in his possession twenty-eight of the $1,000 New-York Central bonds described above, all of which were pronounced forgeries. Brown, who is an aged man, appeared greatly shaken by the position in which he found himself. He denied that he knew the true character of the bonds he was endeavoring to negotiate, and said that he had merely been acting as the agent of a man known to him as Charles J. Williamson, who owned the bonds, and who had engaged him to negotiate the loan, for which he was merely to receive the usual percentage. He also informed Detective Sampson that he had yesterday morning introduced Mr. Williamson to Mr. Holbrook at the office of John W. Eddy & Co., No. 26 Pine street, and that Williamson had offered $30,000 of similar bonds as collateral security for a loan of $25,000 for sixty days, and had left two of the bonds there. Brown was taken to the office of Eddy & Co., where his story was corroborated by Mr. Holbrook, and the bonds were produced. Mr. Holbrook stated that Williamson had called at about 11 o'clock, and after leaving the bonds said he would call in the course of an hour for the check. He did not call as agreed upon, but shortly after 12 o'clock Mr. Holbrook received a note from Williamson, setting forth that there was a "flurry" in stocks, and that he could not then leave the street, but would call positively at 1:30 P. M. Mr. Brown was placed in a back room in Eddy & Co.'s office, out of sight, and officers were stationed about the office, awaiting the advent of Mr. Williamson, but they waited in vain. Mr. Williamson did not put in an appearance, having evidently got wind of the arrest of Brown, and it is supposed that he has decamped.

After waiting until 4 o'clock for the appearance of Mr. Williamson, Brown was placed in a hack and driven to Police Head-quarters. He was then arraigned before Capt. Irving, where he gave his name as Leonard Brown. He stated that he was born in Northampton, New-Hampshire, was sixty-seven years of age, was married, and lived at No. 110 East Thirty-eighth street. He professed the most complete ignorance of the antecedents or whereabouts of Williamson, for whom he had been acting as agent for six months past, and denied most positively that he had any knowledge of the fraudulent nature of the bonds which he was detected negotiating. He was locked up at the Central Office, and will be detained there for the present, to await further developments. He is a remarkable-looking person, being over six feet in height, and of spare figure. He has the appearance of a shrewd, cunning, determined man, his small gray eyes, which are sharp and piercing, peering out from beneath shaggy eyebrows. He was dressed in a well-worn suit of dark clothes, and is the very picture of a shabby-genteel adventurer. A very fair description of Williamson, his principal, has been obtained from Mr. Holbrook, and from other sources, and detectives have been dispatched in different directions in search of him. The thirty $1,000 bonds taken from Brown are in possession of Capt. Irving.

The full extent of the forgery has not been made known, but it is asserted by the Police that there are over $200,000 of the forged bonds in circulation. A banking firm in Broad street have possession of $30,000 of the worthless securities, on which they loaned $25,000, and another firm on Broadway is known to have $32,000 more of the bonds, on which they advanced $26,000, and there is no doubt that other firms have been similarly victimized. Williamson is known to have thus realized over $50,000 on these forged bonds. The bonds alluded to are so well executed that the most practiced dealers have been deceived by them. The signatures of Erastus Corning, President; Gilbert S. Wilson, Treasurer, and J. Sternberg, Register, which latter name appears on each coupon, are marvels of ingenious execution. In fact, the preparation of the bonds reveals the workmanship of a skilled operator. Even Mr. Holbrook, of the firm of Eddy & Co., who was formerly a clerk in the office of the New-York Central Railroad at the time of the consolidation with the Hudson River Railroad, and perfectly familiar with the different issues of bonds, was completely deceived. But for the similarity of the numbers on the genuine and forged bonds the forgery would probably have not been discovered for some time. Dealers in New-York Central bonds are cautioned to scrutinize closely the bonds in their possession. They are particularly warned against the following bonds: Six per cent. bonds of 1883; six per cent. bonds of 1887; seven per cent. bonds of 1876, and all of the Central Railroad and seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Company which have been bought since the last interest payment, and it is suggested that the bonds in the possession of investors and speculators should be taken to the office of the Company for verification.

The news of the stupendous forgery created a great "flurry" on Wall street, and was the cause of a great deal of excitement at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Further developments in this remarkable case will probably be made to-day.

A NEW CAR FOR STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Friday states that a new stock-car, in which animals may be comfortably transported, has been invented by a Mr. T. J. McCarty, of Salem, Ohio. The car is 36 feet long, and has accommodation for sixteen head of cattle or horses. Each animal has a separate stall, and the gates are on slides and move with the cattle. They stand eight in a row, on each side of the car, and all facing outward. The hips of the animals come together, and they are exempt from all hurts or bruises. The car is so arranged that the stock can be fed and watered on the way. This car has been in use since May last, but it is now being run from Chicago to New-York, (over the Pennsylvania Central) for the purpose of making a thorough test of its advantages. Mr. McCarty loaded two of his cars at Chicago, the thirty-two cattle weighing 42,180 pounds, or considerably over the average weight. The cars arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday, and attracted great attention at the stock yards, while they remained there. The cattle were in excellent condition, having been regularly fed and watered, and a number of them were lying comfortably in their stalls taking their ease. Contrast this method of shipment, continues the *Commercial*, with that now prevailing on our railroads—it being the custom to run the cattle through from Chicago to Pittsburg without food or drink, and then from Pittsburg to New-York without feeding or watering. Leaving out of view the terrible sufferings of the animals, and the unwholesome character of their flesh, the owners of cattle will make money by having this car brought into general use in the single item of "shrinkage" alone. The average weight of an ox is 1,200 pounds, and the average shrinkage is put at ten per cent., or 120 pounds per head. Some authorities estimate the shrinkage at considerably more, and those most interested in keeping it at a low average admit it to be eight per cent. Now it is guaranteed by the use of that improved car, to save fifty pounds shrinkage per head between Chicago and Philadelphia, or 800 pounds per car. At seven cents a pound, this saving would amount to $56 a car.

BEARDS AND MUSTACHES.

A correspondent of the London *Globe* supplies to that journal the story following: "Beards have been one of our national weaknesses, and the taste for mustaches, though comparatively modern, is rapidly becoming as characteristic of us as it is of our French neighbors, from whom we are said to have derived it. The partiality of the old Greeks for smooth-shaven faces is as unintelligible to an Englishman as that of the Romans for low foreheads; and if a modern Damasippus, who had a dash of fashion about him, pleased us, and we wanted to please him, we should probably reverse Horace's prayer that heaven would send him a barber. Popular as these graceful appendages are, however, when it was announced in the newspapers that there was to be an exhibition of beards and mustaches at the North Woolwich Gardens, and that a prize would be awarded to the owner of the largest beard and the finest mustaches who cared to exhibit himself, no doubt most people thought the said exhibition was a hoax or a joke. I, however, had the resolution to believe that, after all, there might be something in it, and buoyed up with the hope, faced the broiling sun, the boring railway journey, and the hustle and bustle of a crowd devoted to shrimps and riot. On arriving at my destination I discovered that all was well, and that thirty bona fide competitors had entered the lists, and that the exhibition would come off at 9 o'clock precisely, in the large ball-room which stands in the centre of the gardens. The gardens themselves were, as usual, full of people, and the minds of all of them were evidently full of beards and mustaches. The whole place, in fact, seemed a kind of perambulating exhibition—a spot sacred to none but possible competitors for the great contest, and their female admirers. Every other man you met had a mustache or beard preternaturally developed, an unpleasant way of staring at those who had not, and an insolently critical air when he regarded those who had. The importance assumed by these men, many of them fine martial-looking fellows, who carried it on well enough, was assumed by others who had not the same pretensions to support such a dignity. Feeble shadows, with watery eyes and tottering legs, shameful wrecks of men, maudlin and miserable, plucked up a sort of ludicrous courage because they happened to be bearded, and swaggered it with the best. As 9 o'clock drew near there was a general rush to the pavilion; tea parties were broken up as if by magic, the gardens were deserted, streams of people kept pouring in from the toll-gate, and by 9:10 there was scarcely standing room in the building. At the conclusion of a sort of nondescript play, a gentleman made his appearance on the stage—'himself the proud ideal that he sought'—and announced that the exhibition was about to commence. The assignment of the prize he left entirely in the hands of the ladies, adding, however, that in spite of his own superb mustache, he did not intend to compete himself, and must be considered altogether out of the question. Thirty competitors had entered themselves for the beard prize, though only eight had the courage to present themselves. One of these heroes, who was too modest to face an audience of critical ladies, had written a letter inclosing a small handful of his beard, just to show what he could have done had he chosen to appear. The hairs measured forty inches, and the writer added that he had 'cultivated some of them up to forty-five inches,' and had hopes of being able to excel even that. The competitors were then told to appear—to pass slowly over the stage, fronting the audience, and giving them a full view of their faces. The excitement now became intense; aimless bursts of applause echoed through the building; eager faces and straining eyes peered from every corner; staid old gentlemen with faces radiant with excitement, and bathed in perspiration—the heat was intense—craned their necks forward to see. As for the ladies, they scarcely knew what to do, and one or two seemed springing off their chairs with enthusiasm, and were quite hysterical; one actually fainted, and added to the general madness by being carried out into the open air. At last the first competitor made his appearance. His claims were based on a very fair black beard, which was apparently about a foot long. He looked rather foolish, and tried to persuade himself that he was not nervous by indulging in a series of short convulsive laughs, and so he disappeared, numbering about five votes. The next was a young man, dressed up to the roots of his hair, in the taste peculiar to those who are of the shop, shoppy. With a fine bow he confronted the audience and made a stand in the middle of the platform. There he evidently intended to remain, but as he based his pretentions on nothing more solid than a very ordinary beard of the sandy-bushy order, he was greeted with peals of laughter and shouts of derision, plainly constructed by himself into applause; but, like the rest, he had to move on, numbering no votes. His successor was a very nervous, elderly man. He had evidently prepared a very sweet smile for the occasion, which terror had petrified into a ghastly grin; his claims were based on a long black beard, with a peculiar curl about it, but he disappeared very early. The prizeman, who looked like a missionary, and was irreverently greeted as such by the audience, had a very fine beard indeed, which covered the whole of his chest, and was *facile princeps* among his competitors. The mustaches show, which came on afterward, was a failure. There was only one competitor, a lame, pallid-faced gentleman, the better part of whose life had evidently been devoted to the cultivation of the 'knightly growth' that won him the prize. The whole exhibition lasted a little over half an hour, and about 9:30 the band played 'God Save the Queen,' and the audience was dismissed."

A POLICE WAR IN TROY.

There is war in Troy between the new and the old Police. When the act passed last session to reorganize the Police Department went into effect, the men who were to be turned out obstinately refused to give up their quarters, and the chief offices of the Police Department had to be captured by stratagem. This rather demoralized the resisters in other parts of the city, but it seems that a last ditch has been found in one station-house, and the men there appear to be determined to hold out to the last. The Troy *Times* of Friday says: "The ex-police officers who are penned up in the old First Precinct Station-house evidently intend to make a fight there. Every door and window is barricaded, and every ex-officer is armed with a revolver. A person who was admitted on business the other day was not allowed to make a movement without being brought within range of a shooting-iron. He felt decidedly uncomfortable, and made his stay as short as possible. The fear that blood will be shed seems to be the reason for the indisposition of the Rensselaer Police Commissioners to do their duty and to take the station-houses. If there is to be blood shed let it be known, so that there can be no doubt in the future that these ex-officers say they are acting under legal advice in arming themselves."

A NEW CHURCH.

The new Reformed church at Flushing will be completed in a few days. It is built of wood, 30 by 60, with a tower at the entrance 115 feet from the ground to the tip of the vane, containing a clock and bell. The auditorium is 28.6 by 32, and is lighted by six windows, three on each side, with one behind the altar. The ceiling is wainscoted in grained chestnut and walnut trimmings, and is painted a light gray, with ornamental corners and lines. The ceiling is painted in French gray, light blue, and lavender, with spandrils in imitation of oak, beautifully carved. Over the altar of walnut and chestnut the wall is a deep blue, with gold inscriptions in each panel. The seats are twenty-four in number, with an aisle on each side. They are of solid chestnut, with walnut fancy work. The floor will be covered with Brussels carpet. In the gallery will be a fine organ, presented to the church by Mrs. Adolph Poppenhusen. The building, which is on First avenue, will cost about $35,000.

SUIT OF A PRIEST AGAINST HIS BISHOP.

The following details of the complaint in the suit of John Murray Ryan, a suspended Catholic priest, against Rev. Thomas Foley, Bishop of Chicago, are given by the papers of that city: "In 1868 Ryan was appointed pastor of the parish of Kewanee, by Dr. Dunne, Vicar General of the Diocese of Chicago. Thence he was removed in April, 1871, by Dr. Foley, who succeeded Dr. Duggan as Bishop. Mr. Ryan was then assigned to the parish of Peru, which he managed until November, 1872, when he was formally suspended, without trial, by order of Bishop Foley. Ryan, in the bill, claims that he was not properly notified; that according to the Church canons he was entitled to a trial, which was refused, and that the action of Bishop Foley was entirely despotic and contrary to the spirit and discipline of the Church. Plaintiff further states that the emoluments, salary, and other matters connected with the living, amounted to $5,000 per year, and of this he was deprived by the despotic action of his superior. He has frequently asked for explanation and trial, but both have been refused. He further claims that, while officiating in Peru, he became possessed of household goods and personal property, valued at $500, which he was compelled to surrender to his successor, without compensation, by order of the Bishop. Also, that while he was pastor of Kewanee, he expended some $500 more on church improvements, out of his own allowance, and that although he has frequently presented bills for that amount to the Bishop, they have been invariably disregarded. These acts he construes as simple tyranny, and finding that no redress was to be had inside of the Church, he determined on appealing to the laws of the land, and to bring the matter before a court of equity. He claims that he has been at great trouble and inconvenience by the action of said Bishop, and that his means of living has been unjustly taken from him, necessitating the pursuit of another calling. All this taken together is valued by himself and attorney at $25,000. The friends of the Bishop, *per contra*, state that Mr. Ryan was deposed from office because of irregular conduct; that the canons of the Church in this country, being only a missionary, do not demand that an offending priest shall be tried by a council; that the power of removal, for good cause, is vested in the Bishop of the diocese, and that the appeal to Rome is ever open as a *dernier ressort*; that Bishops are not in the habit of removing or suspending priests from caprice, and that they always act for the general interests of their Church."

THE ODDITIES OF AMIENS.

The London *Echo* prints, under date of Aug. 7, the following letter from Amiens: "'Bradshaw' says that Amiens is a good place to sleep at. This is a matter of opinion. Why did 'Bradshaw' think Amiens was a good place to sleep at? In the absence of further information, we might ask, for instance, how did 'Bradshaw' sleep the night before? Did he get into Amiens late? Was he alone? What had he had for dinner? When did he go to bed? We did not sleep well at Amiens. In short, the proposition is clearly not one fit for a guide-book; it is too personal. 'Bradshaw' is constantly too personal—as when, for instance, he says, concerning soap, 'Travelers should provide themselves with this useful article,' and then gives the address of one shop in London where soap may be obtained. Does no one use soap but 'Bradshaw?' Is there only one shop in London where soap may be bought? Or, again, why are we to wear 'three rows of hobnails' in our boots? We decline to wear 'three rows of hobnails.' 'Bradshaw' may do what he likes with his soap and hobnails, but we will not be taken in and done for in this style, and will not even go to sleep to order. But why did we not sleep at Amiens? We did not go to one of 'Bradshaw's' hotels, that is true; but what matter? What does the public care when and where we sleep? No more than we care why 'Bradshaw,' with his soap and hobnails, slept so well at Amiens. One thing, however, must be confessed—the traveler seeks in vain to escape from the clutches of 'Bradshaw.' He may fret and fume, but to the end of the chapter he remains the 'Continental Bradshaw's' slave. He has his little spurts of saucy independence, refuses to look at 'Bradshaw's' favorite pictures, or go to the 'Objects of Attraction,' but when he wants to know the difference, for instance, between the German and Austrian florin, or find out, in a hurry, how many francs go to fourteen shillings and tenpence, there is no doubt about who is the real friend. And this is what makes him bitter. You may, as the Latin Grammar remarks, expel Bradshaw like nature with a fork, but he will soon come running back. Well, but the reader asks, what is there to see at Amiens? Amiens is one of those old towns which for years has been contented with its glorious Gothic cathedral, and is only just awaking to the notion that it would be well to detain the traveler a little longer by getting up a big museum, widening streets, and laying out gardens and boulevards, and imitating Paris generally. Its situation is charming, and the drives and walks all about it present just that enchanting mixture of wood, water, and meadow-land that delights the weary pedestrian who, after tramping 'with three rows of hobnails in his boots' about the hot streets for some hours hails a *voiture*, and demands of the coachman to conduct him about the environs of the city. I may here mention that there are two spots from which two quite distinct but admirable views of the Cathedral may be had. It is somewhat smothered by the town; but drive along the Boulevard or Rue of the Jardin des Plantes, and it stands out at some distance in perfect symmetry. The other view is perhaps the most imposing; it is got through a wide crack in the obscure street Rue du Hocket, from a wide green embankment, partly embowered by trees; it is there seen along its whole length, as though raised upon a pedestal. The view is a close one, but one which yields the details in right proportion, and should not be missed on any account. We feel proudly conscious at this moment that neither Bradshaw nor Murray has discovered either of these stand-points.

"Did anything strike you about the Cathedral?" The very question every visitor to Amiens is burning to be asked. "Don't be long over it then, and confine yourself to points of general interest." Very well, kind general reader. The Cathedral is like a Crystal Palace—outside it looks as if it had hardly any walls of masonry—all the windows are cut so long, and at such narrow intervals. This peculiarity gives it a light and incomparably graceful appearance, while the clusters of flying buttresses give the impression of a number of people supporting the upper half, until, like a balloon, it should grow sufficiently buoyant to float away. But, of course, everything pales before the glories of the famous west front. No, I will not describe those three magnificently-arched doors, with their companion doors on either side. Each of the many lines of the arch—line within line—nothing but figures—life-size, and above and about—figures colossal—apostles and prophets and crowds—yes, crowds. On the left side there are crowds of the damned, all naked. It is a fine time for the devils; one is pitchforking a wretched man, another is strangling a miserable woman. Several seem on excellent terms with each other; they are engaged in the exhilarating occupation of boiling a large cauldron full of the damned, and one active and muscular devil is blowing the bellows. There is immense variety and action, and this side compares most favorably with the right side, where the blessed are properly clothed and look bored to death. We confess that the dullness of that mediæval heaven is, in its way, as complete as the brisk grotesqueness of the mediæval hell. There seems to be nothing doing beyond endlessly playing the triangle, blowing a long horn, or harping upon a harp, or standing idle with a beatified simper. No, this will not do. We know what we are about when we go to the other sides, it is easy to see which conception the priests kept most powerfully before the people. Hell was the real thing. Heaven was comparatively without character. But everywhere what fine work, what labor, what grouping and inexhaustible invention. What if a few of the martyrs do carry their own heads in their hands, the stroke is too bold for modern art; but it tells the tale, and as for power it is worth a dozen of the later St. Sebastians.

TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH DOGS.

A peddler named Norton Freeman arrived in Detroit on Thursday to procure medical assistance for some fearful wounds he had received in a fight with three fierce dogs a week previously. The encounter is thus described: While driving his wagon through the county a few miles north of Ovid, Clinton County, Freeman stopped and got down to drink at a creek crossing the highway. As he rose he was bitten in the leg by a large dog, which had come quietly up behind him, and he saw two other good-sized dogs near the wagon. Freeman sprang for his vehicle, when the three dogs made at him together, and his shouts and their yells started the horse off on a trot. He was bitten seven or eight times before he found anything with which he could defend himself, and then got hold of a stick about five feet long which could be easily handled. The dogs retreated as he picked up the stick, but when Freeman sought to gain the road they all sprang for him. He says that he struck to kill, and knocked each brute down in turn, but as fast as knocked down they sprang up and attacked him again. Within five minutes after the battle opened his hands were red with blood, and blood was running down into his boots, but by a fortunate blow he so disabled one of the smaller dogs that the brute had to draw out of the fight. There was a rest again of four or five minutes, and Freeman walked slowly back into a fence corner and exchanged his club for a better one. Without a movement on his part, the two dogs attacked him again, one biting at his legs, and the other leaping at his throat. The latter animal caught its teeth in his shoulder and tore away all that side of the coat, and made a wound in the flesh which will be weeks in healing. Freeman was dragged down and both of the dogs were on his back at once, but he managed to shake them off and regain his feet. A blow from his club dashed out the larger dog's eye, and the brute ran round and round in a circle, howling so fearfully that the other dog ran away. Watching his chance he hit the crippled dog a blow which killed it, and then he crawled down to the creek and fainted. Some men came along in a wagon and discovered him, and he was taken to a farm-house and cared for. On his left leg there are nine wounds from the teeth of the dogs. On the right eleven; on the right arm, five; on the left arm, three; on the back, three; on the shoulder, two; on the face, two; on the right foot, two; on the right hand, five; on the left, two, and one on the back of the head, making in all forty-five distinct and separate bites.

MORE GAMBLERS COMMITTED.

George Hall and James Coleman, two of the alleged gamblers for whom warrants were issued on a charge of defrauding Henry Whitstone of a sum of money at a game of faro, were arrested in the Bowery, near Hester street, yesterday, by Officers Irving and Hay, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. They were taken before Mayor Havemeyer, and held in $500 bail each. George H. Mitchell, of No. 36 Forsyth street, became surety for Hall, and Bernard Breder, of No. 68 Bowery, for Coleman.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The committee appointed to examine the officers of the Department of Parks yesterday reported progress. Their final report will probably not be submitted before the week after next. Mr. Wales, the President, says that there will be a considerable reduction of the constructive forces. The additional Police will not be appointed until after the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have made an appropriation to pay them up to the 31st of December.

THE KELSEY OUTRAGE.

LATEST DISCLOSURES.

REVIVAL OF THE HUNTINGTON SCANDAL—DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF CHARLES G. KELSEY—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The wide, general interest in the last instance of Lynch law in the civilized sections of the United States was revived by the discovery of a corpse, supposed to have been submerged for ten months. This corpse, or rather the trunkless remains of a man, were found on Friday last by two oystermen, between Cold Spring Harbor and Oyster Bay, Long Island. A pair of pantaloons and drawers covered the footless fragments, which were carefully removed to Oyster Bay and handed over to Coroner Baylis. On examination the legs were found to be covered with feathers. This at once was reasonably connected with the tar and feather party, which, on the 4th of November last year, amused themselves at the expense of a young man named Kelsey, at Huntingdon. His brothers were sent for, and at once identified a gold chain which had been found in a pocket of the pantaloons as worn by their lost brother. This affair was stigmatized at the time throughout the country as emulating, in its bucolic, Bœotian brutality, if not in its fatal ending, the wildest excesses of the amateur hangmen of Iowa or Kansas. It was not, perhaps, generally thought that the unhappy young man had been murdered, but the barbarity of his tormentors was sufficiently conspicuous, even if they stopped short of murder.

It may be well to recall the incidents. Charles G. Kelsey was a young and wealthy resident of Huntingdon, with an ambitious, if indifferently exercised, turn for literature. He wrote what was intended for poetry; and he fell in love with a Miss Julia Smith, another villager. His suit did not prosper. The "right" man, Mr. Royal Sammis, remonstrated with him on his unwelcome attentions, and he promised to forego them. Here the difference begins between his friends and his foes. The latter say he wrote indecent letters to, and constantly persecuted, his coy *inamorata*. The former say he did no such thing, and was too much a gentleman to think of annoying one he loved. The foes, however, assumed his guilt, and resolved to punish him. This they did by masking themselves, waylaying him, stripping him on a bitter cold night, cutting off his long, poetic curls, gashing his head in doing so, and covering him from head to foot with tar and feathers; after which they invited a party of ladies, and among them the object of his unrequited affections, to inspect him, kindly holding a lantern to fully expose the agony of shame of the wretched, maltreated man. At the lantern he hurled a boot, and broke from his captors, and was never seen again. He was heard at home, going down-stairs into the yard, and next morning a bucket was found by the well, with which he had evidently tried to cleanse himself. There were evidences of a desperate struggle close by, and a trail of hoofs and wheels leading toward Lloyd's Beach, five miles off. At the beach his shirt, bloody, was found, with one boot, two lemons, and a necktie. The next day, James Hood, of Lloyd's Beach, said he saw two men with a large bundle in a boat the night before, and they returned without the bundle. There were now two, or rather three theories about Kelsey. One, that he had made away with himself in a fit of passionate shame; another, that he had been murdered on the principle that "dead men tell no tales," as in his struggles he had torn the masks from two of his assailants and declared that he recognized them. The third theory, started by his avowed foes, was that he had kept away simply to create a sensation, and that his whereabouts were perfectly well known.

The village was in a ferment, which has scarcely subsided ever since. Henry F. Kelsey, a brother, made an affidavit before brother Justice Montfort, accusing Dr. George B. Banks, Royal, John, and David Sammis, Claudius B. and Arthur Prince, and others, all of them prominent members of the First Presbyterian Church of the village, of being the perpetrators of the outrage. The Justice held a secret investigation, against the protest of the accused, which resulted in their indictment for riot and assault. The trial was set down for Sept. 15, but was transferred a few days ago by an order from Judge Barnard to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which meets in October.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the body was held yesterday at the principal hotel, Oyster Bay.

The crowd of citizens assembled early. Coroner Bayliss was soon on hand and impaneled a jury, consisting of the following persons, all residents of the village of Oyster Bay, and either agriculturists or fishermen: J. W. Burtis, Joseph B. Wright, Edward Long, John Sail, Daniel N. Cushan, James Starkins, Joseph Ludlam, Alexander Fleming, John W. Smith, Samuel S. Summers, John Wood, James S. Clarke.

The jury having viewed the remains, there was an adjournment until 2 o'clock, at which hour the Coroner took his seat in the spacious upper room of the hotel. At the table also were Squire Montfort, of Huntington; Judge Chip, Lawyer Platt, and other persons who had previously assisted to work up the case. The first witness sworn was John N. Franklin, who testified that he was an Oyster Bay fisherman, and one of the party who discovered the body. It was midway between Plum and Moses Point, at a place called the "Apple Trees;" it was about four hundred yards off shore; he saw the pants working with the tide; Mr. Ludlam, his companion, called out to come quickly, saying, "Great God, John, it's a body;" he (witness) said it was nothing but an old pants; Ludlam then said, "Let us chuck up to see who will tow it ashore;" they towed it ashore; witness went for Coroner, and afterward saw him examine the body; saw him take a chain from the pants; there were drawers as well as pantloons; there was also a piece of comb taken out of the pockets; when he first saw the body there were sea-spiders on it; witness is a waterman, and knows the habits of sea-spiders; they only walk on the bottom, or some mammoth object; there were many of them on the side and legs of the deceased; by the time the body was towed ashore they were all washed off; witness had picked off one himself; he also picked off a feather, so he could say he did it; it was taken from under the pants, and off the flesh; saw the Coroner take off a quantity of feathers from about the hips, under the drawers; they were such feathers as might come from a chicken's wing; they towed the body into the dock, whence it was taken to the house. The body at the house is the same body from which witness took the feather, and from which the Coroner took a chain. There was much tar on it. It looked to witness like the tar he had often taken from vessels. There was no smell to it, because the other smell was too much for it. It broke and glistened in flakes. The body was also mutilated in a certain manner; beside this, the bones of the legs were exposed; some short distance up the flesh was unbroken.

The chain taken from the body was here submitted to the witness, who said it was the same that he saw the Coroner take, only it was a little cleaner, and it had been broken in washing.

A piece of comb was also submitted to the witness, and sworn to as the piece taken from the pocket of the pants on the remains. So, also, were some feathers, which he testified to being like the feathers he had seen on the body at the Coroner's examination, and that the paper in which they were contained was certainly the same.

William Ludlam was with the witness at the finding of the body; it was taken ashore at Moses Point; while Franklin was away for the Coroner, he held the corse in tow of his boat; it was not touched by any person in the interval; the Coroner himself took it out, and witness saw him picking the feathers off; he also saw piece of comb taken from the pants; the latter were dark, and probably woollen goods, broadcloth, or cashmere; is familiar with tar, and saw what he should judge to be tar taken from the body; the feathers might resemble those of a turkey.

William S. Kelsey sworn and examined.—Is brother to the deceased, Charley G. Kelsey. Saw the body at Sammis' wharf. Identified the chain and the body by the tar and feathers. It is positively the body of his brother. The pants were such as he usually wore going out, and such as he wore on the last evening of his life. They had stopped in the same house up to the time of his disappearance. Deceased was last seen on the 4th November about noon. None of his family or relations have heard a word of or from him since. He was tarred and feathered in Huntington the night in question. Witness had examined the remains particularly, and they agreed favorably with the size of his brother, who was a shorter man than himself. Has not the slightest doubt but the remains are those of Charles G. Kelsey.

The chain was here submitted to witness, who examined it carefully, and swore to its being his brother's. The identification was made on the ground of its size, shape, and the hook and cross-bar, as well as the fact that a broken portion near the hook had been fastened with a string between two links. He had often seen the chain, and was his deceased brother tie it together. He swears positively to the chain. There were some feathers found on the shirt of deceased at Lloyd's Neck which were the same as those found at home. There was blood on the shirt, but only one boot was found at Lloyd's Neck.

Mrs. Sarah Willetts, sister of deceased was examined. Lives in Huntington. Last saw her brother in November, 1872. Identified the chain positively. Had it in her own possession for years and often wore it. Knew it from being broken and from the hook and crossbar. It was like her own chain, and he had spoken of giving it to her as being too small for a gentleman. The broken links were tied with cotton. The hook had been the property of Walter R. Kelsey, a deceased brother, and had become a family relic.

A chain was submitted to the witness, rolled up in paper, and resembling the one found on deceased. She at once said it was not his chain. The genuine chain was next handed her, when she readily recognized it, and, with much emotion, pronounced it to be the chain whose hook she had often worn, and which belonged to Charles G. Kelsey.

Frank F. Kelsey, eldest brother of the deceased, was next sworn. He testified substantially as his brother and sister in regard to the chain. Also to the finding of his clothes at Lloyd's Neck on the day after the disappearance. The shirt found on that occasion had blood on the lower front part. The watch which Charles had usually worn he left in his room that night. There were two lemons found on the beach at Lloyd's, and which he was known to have to have purchased. They were saturated with blood. He had never been heard of since by any of his family.

The surgeon who examined the body was next called for, but an accident to a patient in town having called for his services, he could not attend.

The Coroner then adjourned the inquest to Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

RECALL OF JAPANESE STUDENTS.

"Hino Moto" writes to the London *Times*, under date of Aug. 15: "All the young men sent out by the Japanese Government throughout Europe and America, with a view of applying themselves to the study of the different branches of science, have been ordered to return home. The said order has been transmitted them by the resident Ministers, who have not thought it proper to make any objections thereupon. It is in vain that we inquire into the causes of a measure so inopportune, and I may also add, so contrary to the interests of the country. Some ascribe it to the financial crisis, for it is a known fact that most of these gentlemen are sent out at the Government expense; others are of opinion that it is because a certain number of them do not respond to the sacrifices imposed upon the State for their instruction. The Japanese students, at present 600 in number, have been for these last ten years sent out at different epochs by different Principalities; for the first missions were sent at the time when feudal institutions still flourished in Japan. These young gentlemen underwent no examination whatever; it sufficed them to enjoy the protection, the patronage of some clever man, or rather, let it be confessed, of some man of intrigue. The old régime having been overthrown and the new Government established, it was to be hoped that the state of affairs would be improved; but nothing of the kind happened. The Government was content by charging the resident Ministers to make a choice among the students, requiring that the most deserving of them should be pointed out, and the remainder sent back to Japan. These Ministers, however, preferred to send them all back, at the same time advising the Government to submit them to an examination, after which those who should have to return to Europe should be chosen. Exceptions were, however, to be made for some of the students. The order of departure has not been transmitted. Such a choice not being justified by any reason whatever, and, moreover, made in an arbitrary manner, has caused a manifestation on the part of the other Japanese. In all cases, this measure, I repeat it, has been, as it seems to me, ill-taken; for besides the enormous expense necessitated by the voyage of 600 students, it will cause these gentlemen a considerable loss of precious time. On the other hand, according to the opinion of many, supposing the Japanese Government has intended definitively to recall the students, these young men, who had hoped in the future to be of important use to their country, are at present only half way in their studies, and they cannot be expected to resume them at home, as no establishment whatever of superior learning wherein university studies might be ended exists in Japan. The Japanese Government will thus have spent an enormous amount of money in order to attain an almost negative result. In fact, what can be expected from young men possessed in all things of but incomplete notions, with scraps of science? I ask it of any man of sense. Can such be the wish of that Government, so enlightened, and which for two years has excited the admiration of the most civilized of nations?"

ROMAN CATHOLIC MONASTIC ORDERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

A Western paper gives some statistics of the numbers of the Roman Catholic monastic orders in this country. The Jesuits, it declares, are the most important as regards numbers and influence. They have in all twenty academical institutions, or colleges that confer degrees, besides six novitiates. The colleges are distributed as follows: In the New-York province, 3; Maryland, 6; Missouri, 5; New-Orleans, 3; California, 2, besides one or two of less importance. There are about 1,100 of the brotherhood in America. The Benedictines do not exceed in number 200 or 300. Their head-quarters are at Latrobe, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and they have a college at Atchison, Kansas. There are about the same number of Franciscan friars. These monks lead a purely monastic life, but attend somewhat to the education of youth. They have a flourishing school at Quincy, Ill., one at Cincinnati, and similar institutions in other parts of the country. The Dominicans are next in power and influence to the Jesuits. They furnish the Church with its great theologians and philosophers. They do not maintain schools, but spend most of their time in traveling from place to place where their services are needed, returning to their convents when unemployed. Their mother-house, at Saint Rose, Washington County, Kentucky, was founded by English members of the order in 1808. The brotherhood does not exceed 200. The Redemptorists are a strictly contemplative order, numbering about the same. There are in the United States about seventy-five of the gloomy order of Trappists, whose mother-abbey is at Gethsemane, Ky., with branches at Louisville and Nashville. The Augustinian friars have their head-quarters at Philadelphia. Besides these we may mention the Resurrectionists, Lazarists, Sulpicians and Paulists. The Lazarists have seminaries at Cape Girardeau, New-Orleans, Philadelphia and in Louisville, and number not far from 200. The Sulpicians are found only in Maryland. The Paulists are a new and devout order founded by Father Hecker, of New-York, which has not yet in its cloisters more than twenty-five friars. The whole number of monks in the United States does not exceed 3,000, while there are probably as many as 7,000 nuns, members of the various sisterhoods. Of the Sisters of Charity alone we have among us fully 3,000.

A SOUTHERN TRAGEDY.

The Opelousas (La.) *Journal*, of the 15th, is responsible for the following: "Down in the Parish of St. Martin an old widow lady, whose children had all married off and left her alone, had been persuaded to sell her little place and live with them. She sold her land, buildings, and improvements one day for $2,000, and received the money in cash on the spot, in her own house, where the act of sale was passed before two witnesses, the number required by law, and who witnessed also the paying of the money. In a short time she was to give possession, but she remained in the house the night following the sale, all alone, or with no masculine adult inmates, as was her custom. That night two negro burglars broke into the house and demanded her money or her life. She gave it to them, but begged them to let her have $100 of it, as she owed that amount, and wanted to pay the debt, when she would be satisfied. They finally consented to let her keep the $100. They then ordered her to make some coffee for them to drink. In doing so, she bethought herself of some strychnine she had in the house, and quietly dropped it in the pot of steaming coffee, and placed it on the table with cups, spoons, and sugar for them to pour out and sweeten to their taste. This they did, and drank in a jolly mood, each one having $950 in his pocket. But in a few minutes the tables were turned. One gave up the ghost where he sat at the table in his chair, and the other got up, staggered off a few feet and tumbled over into eternity. The good old lady recovered her money, and on examining the persons of the black, burglarious robbers, they turned out to be the two witnesses to the act of sale, both white men blackened for the occasion—both her neighbors, and one was her cousin."

OPENING OF THE OYSTER TRADE.

The Baltimore *American* of Saturday, speaking of the opening of the oyster trade, states that from ten to fifteen boats have been engaged in bringing up oysters during the past week, but it is expected that their number will be increased to forty or fifty on next Monday. The oysters that are brought to Baltimore in the first part of the season are fresh water natives that are "dredged" or "tongued" in Chester and Miles River, at Poplar Point, Sommer's Point, Thomas Point, and Hacket's. These oysters have a poor flavor in the early part of the season, but as they fatten and the weather grows colder the flavor becomes greatly improved. They are not bedded, and consequently many of them are small and unfit for use. Strange to say, these fresh-water oysters will keep and carry much longer than the salt ones. As the demand in the early part of the season is only for immediate eating purposes, and not for packing, the boats bring light loads of from 150 to 200 bushels, and sell them on arrival at from 40 to 45 cents per bushel. The fancy oysters, which command much better prices, such as Cherrystone, York River, and others, do not begin to come to market before the middle of September. Old oystermen predict a plentiful supply of these delicious bivalves this year, as the bedding last year is said to have been very extensive.

SICKLES ON SPAIN.

Gen. Sickles believes in the Spanish Republic, and in the men who are now managing its affairs. In a letter dated Madrid, Aug. 1, addressed to Mr. John Swinton, of Washington, who recently published a defense of the new radical republic, Gen. Sickles says: "It is a pity that the sincere and able men laboring to promote the welfare of Spain under republican institutions should meet with so much discouragement, and, I might add, misrepresentation in the American press. The Spanish Republicans show unexpected fortitude and perseverance, and it is quite premature to predict the failure of the movement, as too many do."

SUPPOSED CASE OF CHOLERA.

Yesterday morning a notice was received at the Coroners' office from Dr. Tobin, in charge of the Emigrants' Hospital at Castle Garden, that a man had died at the hospital in about fifteen minutes after being admitted. Deputy Coroner Cushman learned from Dr. Tobin that, judging from all the symptoms, he believed it to be a case of Asiatic cholera. Both physicians then examined the body, and agreed that it was so.

The man, whose name was Edwards, came over in the ship Lapland, but did not complain of any sickness during the voyage. On the arrival of the vessel in the dock yesterday, he with some friends went to the "Manchester Arms," at No. 2 Front street, and engaged lodging. During the night Edwards complained of great pain in his stomach, and as he grew worse it was decided to remove him to the hospital.

Dr. Cushman ordered the body to be sent to the Morgue, where he, in company with several other physicians, who are anxious to take part in it, will make a post-mortem examination.

The Health authorities were immediately notified and ordered the rooms where he stopped to be thoroughly disinfected. Inquiries were instituted to find out if any others from the Lapland had been ill since their arrival.

The post-mortem examination will be held to-day.

CHARITABLE MINISTRY.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday morning, and President Laimbeer offered the following:

Resolved, That after the 31st day of August, 1873, all persons now receiving compensation as chaplains and ministers of the Gospel in the several institutions under charge of this Board, be and are hereafter relieved from duty, and that hereafter all services in the performance of religious instruction be given without any compensation from the department, under such rules and in such order as the Board may provide from time to time in and for the interest of the men, women, and children under our charge. Voluntary services on the part of any, desiring to perform good services to the unfortunate inmates at the several institutions, will be accepted by the Board, and every accommodation afforded for their conveyance to and from the several islands, and to be properly provided for during such visits.

The resolution was defeated by the negative votes of Commissioners Bowen and Stern, the latter giving the following explanation for voting against it: "For explanation of my vote on the above resolution I would say that I believe the laborer is worthy of his hire, and the inmates under our care require spiritual attendance as much as physical attendance for their welfare and happiness, and therefore I am opposed to the resolution offered by the President."

WHERE THE GARBAGE GOES.

Passengers down the Bay last evening, when about 200 yards out in the channel from the new pier of the South Side Railroad Company, at Bay Ridge, observed four large garbage scows being towed out by a tug, and upon the near approach of the steamer at least fifty men were seen shoveling this filthy stuff into the water. As soon as they noted the steamer's approach they stopped and lay down out of the way till it had passed. The tide at the time was setting in strong toward the City. An attempt was made to get the name of the tug, but it was too dark to read it.

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 1 P. M., Aug. 30, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 30.007 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Aug. 29, 30.266 inches; minimum at 4 A. M., Aug. 26, 29.727 inches; range, .539. Thermometer—Mean, 68°; maximum at 3 P. M., Aug. 29, 76°; minimum at 7 A. M., Aug. 24, 55° 5'; range, 20° 5'. Remarks—Aug. 29, rain from 11:30 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .04 inch; Aug. 30, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 3 A. M.; amount of water, .77 inch; total amount of water for week, .81 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 745 miles.

RUMORED INDICTMENTS.

Many rumors were afloat in the New Court House and City Hall as to the parties said to have received the special attentions of the Grand Jury. One rumor was to the effect that three persons who were formerly connected with the Common Council had been indicted, and the purport of another was, that a "true bill" had been found against a well-known County official.

A MINISTER EXONERATED.

Rev. John Moore, who was shot at and severely wounded at Greenwich, on Thursday morning, on suspicion that he had been engaged in the attempted commission of a burglary, after an examination was discharged from custody, it being shown that he had been mistaken for one of the two men who had broken a window and tried to enter the premises of a Mr. Smith, and that Rev. Mr. Moore was on his way to or from the railroad depot at the time he was pounced upon by his captors.

PERSONAL.

Paymaster P. C. Carmody, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Commander R. R. Wallace, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Ferreo, of the United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Dr. E. V. Dewell, of Arkansas, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. A. Chaplean, Attorney General of Quebec, and Congressman J. R. Lofland, of Delaware, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. J. H. Harris, of Texas, and Hon. A. R. Shephard, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge H. M. Jones, of St. Louis; Hon. John Hodnet, of the St. Louis *Times*; Karl Rohrer and K. Niles, of the United States Navy, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Congressman T. C. Platt, of Oswego; Dr. S. C. Pratt, of Chicago; Hon. T. W. Bosler, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. E. D. Williams, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A HOTEL BURNED.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—At 9:30 o'clock to-night the Eldridge House was discovered to be on fire in the third story above the main entrance. The fire had such a headway when discovered that it was impossible to save the hotel. Part of the furniture was saved. But little air was stirring at the time, yet had it not been for the trees completely surrounding the hotel the larger part of the village would have been burned. The hotel was owned by Seth Eldridge, and would accommodate about 350 people. Owing to the advanced stage of the season there were only fifteen guests in the house. No lives were lost. Two or three persons were injured. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss unknown; insurance, $35,000.

LAWLESSNESS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 30.—Advices from Clarksville state that the Coroner's Jury is still in session, eliciting evidence in regard to the assassination of Judge Mears. Enough has already been obtained to make it certain that the assassination was done by a personal enemy.

Later advices from Perry County contradict the statement about five men being killed. Sheriff Hambright writes that all the parties implicated in breaking up the Supervisors' Court, have left the county.

XXXX CENTURY WHISKEY, at the Vienna Exposition, received the First Diploma of Merit over all competitors, being the only one which was thus honored out of five well-known brands which were on exhibition. For sale by druggists and first-class dealers everywhere. —*Advertisement.*

Stings of Insects

Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of Burnett's Kalliston.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

The best "ELASTIC TRUSS" in the world is sold by POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, for $3. —*Advertisement.*

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Mme. Washington,

No. 15 East 16th st., near Union square, Fashionable Dress-maker. Dresses made in a superior style at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Ladies wishing to make their dresses at home can have them cut and basted.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

We have no branch offices.

Winchester House, European Plan, Corner of BROADWAY AND 31ST ST., New-York. THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor, (formerly of the Western Hotel.)

Fall Style of Gent's Hats are Ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

CURTISS—HUSSEY.—In Mount Vernon, Thursday, Aug. 28, at the residence of Dr. J. P. Louis, by Rev. S. H. Virgin, HOMER A. CURTISS, of Harlem, N. Y., to Miss MARY HUSSEY, of Mount Vernon.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Thursday, 28th inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Bernard, No. 14 King st., Capt. HENRY BAKER.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the Veterans of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the above residence.

BALDWIN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Aug. 30, WARREN S. BALDWIN, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 10:40 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Bloomfield Station.

CORBETT.—In this city, very suddenly, at Peekskill, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30, Mr. OTIS G. CORBETT, of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral notice hereafter.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—Mrs. CAROLINE C. DE LA MONTAGNIE on Friday, Aug. 29.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 56 West 17th st.

GLOVER.—On Saturday morning, at Fairfield, Conn., MARTHA GLOVER, daughter of the late John Glover, of this City, aged 76 years.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Fairfield, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, at 11:30 A. M.

KNEVELS.—At Fire Island, on Friday, 29th inst., in the 38th year of his age, Dr. LANCEY W. KNEVELS, youngest son of Elizabeth V. and the late D. W. Knevels.

Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 1 P. M. Train from Grand Central Depot at 10:45 A. M. for Fishkill Station.

LOZIER.—On Saturday, Aug. 30, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. PHEBE LOZIER.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. G. H. Rich, No. 17 West 42d st., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MERRIFIELD.—On Saturday, Aug. 30, RICHARD MERRIFIELD, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 Lexington av., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

MOTT.—On Friday, Aug. 29, 1873, WILLIAM B. MOTT, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, Monday, 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, Morgan L. Mott, New-Hackensack road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting at Poughkeepsie Depot on arrival of train which leaves New-York 10 o'clock A. M.

NIESE.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 30, in this City, J. H. NIESE, of Havana, Cuba.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBINSON.—On Friday, Aug. 29, at the residence of her parents, HANNAH P., only daughter of Daniel M. and Floralia Robinson, aged 5 months and 14 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 588 10th av., at 2 o'clock P. M., Sunday, Aug. 31. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTS.—At Riverdale, on the Hudson, Saturday morning, Aug. 30, Mrs. JANE ROBERTS.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

SANGER.—At Bayside, Long Island, on Saturday, Aug. 30, MARY H. SANGER, widow of the late Calvin F. Sanger, of Brooklyn, Long Island, aged 64 years.

Her remains will be conveyed to Sherborn, Mass., where the funeral services will be held, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock.

STEWART.—On Saturday, MARY HOPKINS, widow of the late Wm. J. Stewart, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 26 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

TARR.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 30, MABEL B., daughter of Chas. J. and Susie M. Tarr, aged 3 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of W. W. Silleck, Woodbridge, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be waiting for the 8:10 train from New-York, at Rahway, N. J.

☞ Jefferson County, N. Y., papers please copy.

VALENTINE.—At Milan, Tuesday, Aug. 26, PETER T. VALENTINE, aged 20 years 10 months and 17 days.

Funeral at the residence of his brother, Chas. A. Valentine, Monday, Sept. 1, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Remains will be removed to South Amenia for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Millerton Ferry, on the arrival of the train that leaves New-York at 7 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISEASES HITHERTO INCURABLE YIELD as readily to the BETHESDA SPRING WATER OF WAUKESHA as those of the mildest class to medical treatment. There is not an exception in Dr. A. H. Heath's practice, and he will give no guarantee of a perfect restoration if you desire it. A large majority of the cases presented to him have complications which must be properly treated, as they are the frequent cause of the disease. See his pamphlets for full information, explanation, and certificates of cures. Depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Price reduced.

DR. W. WAIT & SON, CORNER OF 23D ST. AND 4th av., opposite Academy of Design, extract teeth under gas, fresh gas, insert and plug teeth with every improvement in the best manner. Terms moderate. Strangers and citizens please call and examine specimens and references.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 50c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

APOCALYPTIC PREACHING.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Sealed Book Opened."—Revelations, vi. Come and hear!

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Divine service Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square, Mrs. S. Mina Hall lectures at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The World and its People."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—This Church will be open for Divine service each Lord's Day during the Summer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Until the return of the Pastor, on the 15th of September, Rev. Edward Hawes, of Philadelphia, will preach at each service.

CAMP MEETING AT SEA CLIFF GROVE is now in progress, and will be continued until Sept. 5. Steam-boat Arrowsmith leaves Pier 26 East River at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and foot of East 33d st., fifteen minutes later.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services on Sundays during the Summer, as usual, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. All the sittings are free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.—Sunday services throughout the Summer, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. C. T. Tracy, Rector. Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Regular morning service at 10:45 A. M. Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, will preach.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 27TH st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder R. N. Downing, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday next, Morning and Evening. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30. "God Hath Spoken Good Concerning Israel." Come and hear.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. AND Park-av.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 EVENING, by Rev. Mr. Wetmore; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M., also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—Services are held every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. The public are invited. Clothing and Shoes are greatly needed, and will be thankfully received.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor. The public welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., near Lexington av.—Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:45 P. M.; preaching by Rev. Spencer L. Finney.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. Mr. Maginnis will preach in the Church, corner of 9th av. and 31st st., Sabbath Morning. The Pastor elect, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, will preach the following Sabbath morning and evening, Sept. 7.

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are invited.

ORTHODOX EASTERN (RUSSIAN-GREEK) CHAPEL, No. 951 2d-av., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. All invited.

REV. MR. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, Grand st., Williamsburg, near 5th, will preach Sunday morning 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Honor due Parents." Evening 7:30 o'clock. Theme, "Mutual Relations of Brothers and Sisters." Strangers welcome. Seats free.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF FOURTH STREET M. P. Church, corner South 3d st., Williamsburg, will preach Sunday night at 7:45. Subject: "God's Hammer and Anvil, or the Use of what Men Deplore." The people's union social meeting at 3 P. M. All invited; seats free.

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH Baptist Church, West 16th st., near 8th av., will preach on Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. All are made welcome. Ushers in attendance to seat visitors.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, PASTOR, having returned, will preach in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West 33d st., on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers welcome as usual.

REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF THE Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., near Grand, will preach Sunday, Aug. 31; morning at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:45 P. M. Seats free.

REV. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., PASTOR OF ST. Paul's Methodist Church, will preach Sunday evening at ASSOCIATION HALL, 4th av. and 23d st., Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

REV. G. A. SMITH, OF HAMILTON, N. Y., WILL preach on Sunday, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. Graham, Pastor, will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 forenoon, at 10:30 and 3 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2:30. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER OF 2D AV. and 10th st.—The Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach Sunday, Aug. 31, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORner 22d st.—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., by Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., Pastor.

THE UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH (DR. Booth's) will be open as usual to-morrow. Preaching by Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D. D., of Princeton, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. [illegible] Broadway, on Sunday, [illegible] Sept. 7, but open on the following Sunday thereafter.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—[illegible] Sunday morning, at 10:30, and at 7:45 o'clock, in Brooklyn, [illegible]

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible] union prayer-meeting every SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, during the month of August. Strangers and neighbors cordially invited.

AN IMPERIAL FETE.

NAPOLEONIC ADHERENTS IN ASSEMBLY AT CHISLEHURST.

The London *Times* of Aug. 16, says: "Yesterday was celebrated in the now famous Mid-Kent village the 'Fête Napoleon,' shorn of its gayty, but intensified by a semi-religious feeling pertaining to the 250 followers whose faith in a fallen dynasty brought them to Camden House to pay their homage to Prince Louis Napoleon and the Ex-Empress. The ceremony was simple—viz.: the performance of high mass in the Church of St. Mary, where Napoleon III. is entombed, followed by a reception of those Frenchmen who felt inclined to pay their respects to the young Prince and the Ex-Empress in exile. It had, however, a significance which could not fail to be conveyed to the mind of any one who accompanied the 250 French men and women who yesterday took their tickets from Charing Cross for Chislehurst. Conversation ran upon the sad loss sustained by the death of the Emperor in January last, and solicitude was expressed for the son and widowed mother. There was none of that spontaneous gayety which distinguishes the Frenchman when about to participate in his fêtes; in fact, he was, on this occasion, 'taking his pleasure sadly.' When Chislehurst Station was reached, the few hired and private carriages in waiting were soon filled, and the rest of the visitors walked up the steep hill leading to Camden House. At some distance behind came a procession which, though weak numerically, was of strange composition. It was headed by three old soldiers who had served under the First Empire, walking abreast, one of them, within three years of a centenarian, bearing the French tricolor; then followed another of the Invalides taking two children by the hand; and lastly came about forty youths with armlets inscribed '*La Jeunesse-Française*,' preceded by a banner of green watered silk, with gold fringe, and an inscription, '*La Jeunesse Française au Prince Louis Napoleon, 15th Août, 1873*,' underneath an imperial eagle, surmounted by a crown, and lower down a bee-hive, with its winged occupants spread in gold all over the flag. On the reverse side was the monogram 'L. N.' (Louis Napoleon.) To these processionists alone was granted the favor of passing the gates of Camden House previous to attending mass, and they arranged themselves in line opposite the house awaiting the coming of the young Prince and the Empress Eugenie. It was now 11 o'clock, the time announced for the religious service, and the interval was filled up by the distribution of violets for button-holes, accompanied by an imperial eagle or bee in brass. About 100 remained at the gates of Camden House, while others betook themselves to the pretty little church about half a mile across the common. The first demonstration was made when the young Prince and the Empress, accompanied by Duc d'Albe and Gen. Ney, drove on to the common. Here they were received with cries of '*Vive l'Empereur!*' and the young Prince acknowledged the compliment by lifting his hat and bowing to the crowd. The imperial party went off at a trot, and were followed in another carriage by Baron Corvisart, Count Clary, Mme. Le Breton, and Mlle. Larminat. The little church was crowded with about 150 occupants, and a similar number stood out in the churchyard listening to the service, for which a special mass had been composed by Mr. Griffiths, the organist. The sermon was preached by Father Goddard in French. After observing that it was a happy thought of the Empress of France to dedicate the 15th of August to the Blessed Virgin, he went on to speak of the Prince Imperial in the highest terms. He said:

'You merit all the love and devotion of your country. On your side there will be no deception. Not one of the sweetest hopes of the millions of souls in trouble shall be falsified, for you, the "Son of France," will ever remember that the most beautiful and precious of the titles of your fatherland is that of the eldest daughter of the Church, and that it is your imperative duty to maintain her in the glory of this inestimable dignity. You, the godson of the immortal Pius IX., the Vicar of Jesus Christ, you will remember that without religion there is no throne, nor power, nor grandeur, nor prosperity, nor happiness possible for any people. Yes, you, the son of the Emperor, you will forget less than any other Prince that you must be a man of sacrifice, even to the point, if necessary, of making a holocaust of your own person. Do you not find encouragement toward this in the last sacrifice of the generous dead who lies so near to you? For the France he loved so much this illustrious Emperor did not hesitate to sacrifice himself and all that was most dear to him to risk his dynasty, to expose himself to death, or in keeping life to undergo all the martyrdom of death. You, son of that noble lady, who in the midst of trouble has known how to endure with such dignity the bitterest sufferings, will remember ever that the greatest souls become perfect in the harsh trials of adversity. Everything in you, Monseigneur, proclaims you the worthy son of such a father and mother; therefore, with the prophet, we say to you "Persevere," and God, through the intercession of your holy patroness, will crown your service and your virtues—*Prospere, procede et regna*.'

Slowly the congregation dispersed, giving a long look to the tomb of Napoleon III., on which were laid garlands of flowers and appropriate mottoes: 'A Napoleon le magnanime,' 'Homage à Napoleon,' 'L'Empereur notre père—Fontainebleau,' &c. The young Prince and the Ex-Empress bowed to the uncovered crowd assembled outside, and then took their seats, driving off to Camden House, where the reception was to be held. Beyond the principal lodge no admittance was granted, save to Frenchmen and some half-dozen members of the English press. French journalism did not seem to be represented at all. Indeed, a copy of *Le Temps* of the 15th of August sold at the gates did not contain a single allusion to the Fête Napoleon. The assemblage in front of Camden House was composed of well-dressed Frenchmen, many in mourning, some in evening dress, and a very few in light Summer costume. A circle was made to give the young Prince and the Empress an opportunity of shaking hands with each one of the visitors; and this was done in such a genial and kindly manner, the Prince stopping every now and again to converse with those who were presented to him, that it was a real pleasure to witness the ceremony. On the Prince retiring into the house loud shouts were raised of 'Vive l'Empereur,' and these were continued till the Prince again made his appearance. The circle was reformed and the Prince began to make a short speech, which he delivered in tremulous tones, being much moved by the enthusiastic reception accorded to him. He said:

"I thank you, in the name of the Empress and myself, for having come here to associate your prayers with ours, and for not having forgotten the road which you have already followed for some months. I thank, also, my faithful friends who have sent hither from afar the numerous testimonials of their affection and their devotion. As for myself, being an exile, and near the tomb of the Emperor, I represent the teachings which he has left me. I find in my paternal heritage the principle of national sovereignty and of the flag which consecrates it. This principle, the foundation of our dynasty, is summed up in this motto, to which I shall be always faithful, "Govern for the people and by the people."'

Those who stood nearest to the Prince again shook hands with him warmly, and the Prince, taking the tricolor from the old soldier, waved it over his head, and gently handed it back again, amid cries of '*Vive l'Empereur*.' The crowd then entered Camden House to partake of refreshments, and afterward wandered over the beautiful grounds till near 5 o'clock, when they returned by train to town, nearly all with some small memento of their visit. It may here be mentioned that the house party, remaining for a few days, consists of M. Rouher, Duc D'Albe, Duchesse D'Albe, Duc De Cabassera, Prince Joachim, Prince Achille, Duc Bassano, Marquis Bassano, Gen. Ney, Gen. Pajol, M. Le Baigne (Ex-Minister of the Empire,) Baron Lambert and son, Count de la Bedoyer, M. de la Sert, the Baron de Corderon, (Conseiller de l'Oise,) Gen. Paté, (General of Division,) M. Ernest Pinard, (Conseiller de la Saone et Loire,) the Marquis de Forget, (Chamberlain of the late Emperor,) M. Besson, (Conseiller d'Etat,) &c. Among the presents brought from France was a statuette of the Place Vendôme for the Empress; and the Prince had a gold-mounted whip presented to him by the tradesmen of Chiselhurst, which, it is said, he highly values. The Prince is looking remarkably well, and the Empress, in the deepest morning attire, bore her trying part in the ceremony of yesterday with her wonted grace and cheerfulness."

THE LATE PAWNEE MASSACRE.

The recent massacre of Pawnees in Nebraska by the Sioux, who were hunting on the Republican River, will bring about what the late Commission to the Sioux, of which Mr. Felix R. Brunot was Chairman, failed to accomplish, *i. e.*, the withdrawal of the right of those Indians to hunt outside of their reservation in Dakota. In the Sherman treaty of 1868, it was stipulated that for the privilege of hunting outside of their reservation, the Sioux and Pawnees were to preserve the peace, not only toward each other, but toward the Government. When the Brunot Commission visited the Sioux recently for the purpose of prevailing upon them to give up the right of hunting on the Republican River, in Nebraska, they were found to be so jealous of this especial privilege that the Commission did not consider it judicious to press their demand. As they have now violated the treaty of 1868, this hunting franchise will be withdrawn by the Government, and both the Sioux and Pawnees will hereafter be compelled to confine themselves to their reservations.

THE FLIGHT OF LORD GORDON.

In the course of an article on that accomplished swindler "Lord" Gordon, and the intemperate zeal of the Minnesota press in behalf of the unfortunate individuals who attempted his capture, the Detroit *Post* says that the sudden disappearance of Gordon was not entirely unlooked for; in fact, assertions were made two or three days previous to his departure that he was preparing to leave, and it is now said that his legal counsel, instead of losing their fees, were well aware that Gordon was going, and in addition to their stipulated fee received "hush money." Many are the routes said to have been taken by Gordon, some saying that he had doubled [illegible] track and steered straight for Montreal, [illegible] he has entered the service of the [illegible] Company, and is at one of their posts [illegible] east shore of Hudson Bay. Hunters [illegible] who have been interviewed say th[illegible] on his way to the mountains, 150 miles to the north-west, and yet others assert that they met him on his way to Puget Sound. The latter route meets with the most favor, and it is thought that he is on his way to San Francisco, thence to Mexico. What gives color to this supposition is the statement that when his wife left Winnipeg she said she should stop at Montreal for a short time, and would then go to New-York. Thence she should ship for Mexico, where she expected to meet relatives. Whichever way the Gordon may have gone, one thing is certain; the people of Manitoba are well rid of him. Much has been said of the unlimited confidence Gordon enjoyed, and that when he left he owed large sums. The fact is, that he could hardly get credit for his board, and the only debts left by him, that have come to light, is a bill of $30 for board, and $21 for an overcoat.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The First Infantry, recently ordered to be disbanded, has been allowed to keep intact as a battalion of six companies. Companies D and E are consolidated, and will be designated as Company E, under the command of First Lieut. McShane. Companies F and B are also united, and will form Company B, under First Lieut. J. O'Neil and Second Lieut. O. H. Kraft. All other officers of these companies have been rendered supernumerary.

The Karcher Coterie, composed of a number of clerks in the various offices connected with the Head-quarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic, go on a fishing excursion this morning, leaving the Battery at 7:30.

The National Rifle Association have granted to the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., the use of their range at Creedmoor for Thursday, Sept. 11. The Seventh will assemble at their armory in the morning and visit the range in a body, and practice shooting from 9 to 5 o'clock. This will be the first regiment who have visited the range in a body. The Twelfth propose visiting Creedmoor Sept. 9, and the Twenty-second on the 15th.

The following appointments on the staff of Col. McLeer, Fourteenth Infantry, are announced: First Lieut. Jonathan A. Smith, Adjutant; Major and Brevet Col. James L. Farley, Surgeon; First Lieut. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. C. Booth, Quartermaster; Capt. Alex. R. Samuells, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Edward C. Parkinson, Chaplain; Wm. R. Maas, Sergeant Major; Alex. Barnie, Quartermaster Sergeant; John H. Fisher, Hospital Steward; Wm. H. Maxwell, Commissary Sergeant; George W. Hill, Drum Major. Sergt. James Keating, of Company A, has been detailed as Sergeant Standard-bearer.

Mr. Hermann Poppenhusen, the Treasurer of the Flushing and North-side Railroad, Long Island, has offered on behalf of the company a prize of $250, to be competed for at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, in October.

Inspector Gen. Morris has issued the following circular to the Division Commanders of the National Guard:

Office of the Inspector General, }
S. N. Y., No. 33 East Seventeenth Street, }
New-York, Aug. 25, 1873. }

General: I have the honor to request that you will direct your subordinate commanders to furnish me with copies of their orders for all their reviews, inspections, and drills at the same time that they issue them to their commands.

The Tenth Infantry go into camp at Poughkeepsie for three days, commencing Sept. 8. The Twenty-first Regiment, of Poughkeepsie, Col. Smith, receive the Tenth and camp with it, and on its return to Albany it will be received by the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. Andes. The Tenth during its encampment expect to practice target-shooting, preparatory to entering a team at Creedmoor, at 100, 200, and 300 yards. The Tenth and Twenty-first will be conjointly reviewed by Gen. Husted Sept. 9.

The famous Third New-Jersey Regiment, commanded by Col. J. Madison Drake, returned from Cape May on Saturday evening, 23d inst. The streets of Elizabeth were lined with a multitude of people, and cheer after cheer rent the air as the command passed by in column by company. The Third held dress parades on the hotel lawns at Cape May, and were complimented by all. The people regard this as one of the finest regiments which ever paraded at the Cape. The Third are already making arrangements to parade in New-York about the 1st of October.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* gives the following as the proper height, weight, &c., for soldiers employed in the different arms of the service: "The type of the infantry soldier is assuredly best seen among the agricultural and laboring classes. His matured height is from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 8 inches, chest girth 36 inches, and weight from 145 to 150 pounds. The circumference of the thigh at the middle being 21 inches, and the forearm 11 inches. The man of 5 feet 5 inches in height should weigh 126 pounds, and give a chest girth of 34 inches. Under all circumstances between eighteen and twenty no man should be called upon to perform the active duties of an infantry soldier who does not fully meet these three requirements. The rifleman of 5 feet 4 inches should possess a minimum chest girth of 35 inches, and weight of 127 to 130 pounds. The thigh and forearm girths being 20 inches and 11 inches respectively. Such men would form the *élite* of the Sixtieth Rifles and Rifle Brigade, and make excellent artillery drivers. The gunner required for heavy ordnance and the heavy dragoon should not be under 5 feet 7 inches or 5 feet 8 inches. The former would be admirably represented in a man aged nineteen, 5 feet 9 inches in height, weight 160 pounds, chest 37 inches, with a girth of thigh and forearm of 21 inches and 11 inches. A splendid regiment of heavy dragoons could be made up from men of 18 or 19 years, 5 feet 9 inches in height, 140 pounds in weight, with a chest girth of 36 inches, and thigh and forearm of 19 and 10 inches. The lancer requires a long arm and leg, more so than the hussar, from the difference in the nature and uses of their weapons. The type of the former is displayed in a man about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and 35 inches in chest girth, with rather small limbs, and weight of about 140 pounds, and thigh and forearm 16 and 10 inches. The lower limb of such a man should measure about 38 inches from the fork. What may be called the typical hussar stands about 5 feet 6 inches in height, is 132 pounds in weight, with a chest of 34 and a thigh and forearm of 19 and 10 inches. In fact, it is the harmony between age, weight, and stature, which constitutes the greatest perfection of bodily development. In the healthy growing youth we may allow two inches between eighteen and twenty-five years of age; consequently, supposing the natural standard of 5 feet 8 inches is to be attained at twenty-five years of age, that would give 5 feet 6 inches as the proper standard of height for a lad of eighteen, whose weight would not be under 126 pounds, and chest girth under 34 inches. Dr. Aitken indicates that, at eighteen, a lad should only be 5 feet 4 inches in height, with a weight as near as possible of 112 pounds. He adds, moreover, that the height ought not to be below 5 feet 2 inches, and certainly not below 5 feet."

THE PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

The sum necessary for an experimental shipment to London of meat frozen and preserved by a process invented by Mr. James Harrison, of this city, has (says the Melbourne *Argus* of June 17) been subscribed, and the shipment will be made at an early date. Prior to making arrangements for the shipment, it was deemed advisable to test the reliability of Mr. Harrison's statements and estimates as to the quantity of freezing material required, and the probable waste on the voyage. This experiment was commenced on the 25th of April last, and the committee met on the 28th ult. to open the meat-bins and to weigh the ice unconsumed. The result was extremely satisfactory, both as regards the quality of the meat and the smallness of the waste of ice. The meat had been packed in joints, precisely as it is displayed in the butchers' shops for sale; the saddles of mutton, for instance, being ornamented with flowers, &c., as they may be seen in the shops. They were, on the 28th ult., brought out of the meat-chamber just as fresh, flowers and all, as they went in; indeed, they might have been taken and replaced in the shop window without challenging observation as being different from the fresh joints alongside. The chief purpose of the experiment was, however, to ascertain data for the voyage, and the result was so satisfactory that the committee arrived at the conclusion that there was no necessity for further delay, and the arrangements for shipment will at once be entered upon. The actual waste was found to be only one-half of what Mr. Harrison had proposed to provide. Several gentlemen interested in the process dined together on the 2d inst. at the Industrial Museum from joints which were taken from the ice on the 28th ult. Not only was the meat perfectly fresh, but it was of excellent flavor and quality. No difference could be distinguished between it and fresh meat of the best quality. There can be no doubt whatever but that, if the joints of meat preserved by this process can be landed in England in the same condition as that in which they were when brought to the table, the English purchaser can obtain a joint of Australian mutton or beef equal in every respect to that procurable from his own butcher. Arrangements are in a satisfactory state of progress for a shipment of twenty-two tons of the meat by the clipper-ship Norfolk, which leaves this port for London early in next month.

WASPS.

Completely tired out with business cares, says a Leavenworth paper, one of our merchants gathered his family together, and, accompanied by a few friends and their children drove to a grove about five miles south of the city, determined on stealing a day of quiet enjoyment. A hammock was swung beneath the shade of two friendly trees, and, ensconcing himself therein, the weary merchant swayed to the rippling breezes and the calming thoughts suggestive of sleep and beatitude. In the midst of the most serene reflections some of the mischievous boys stirred up a huge nest of wasps commonly known as "yellow-jackets," which was situated directly under the hammock. Then there was wailing and gnashing of teeth, a desperate fight, and precipitate retreat. In the excitement that followed, several of the youngsters were stung by the wasps. One little fellow having stumbled into the very midst of the swarm, was so astonished at the sudden injection of Greek fire into different portions of his epidermis that he stood immovable, and might have been stung to death, had not forward march been inaugurated by an attack of the wasps upon that part of the body most suggestive of such a movement. The party returned to the city, where there were no yellow-jackets.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 Western Union.. 91½	1100 Erie Railway.... 60
100 do........ 91⅝	200 do......b3. 59⅞
300 do......b3. 91⅝	200 do......b3. 60
100 do......s3. 91½	2700 do........ 60
400 do........ 91⅝	500 do......b3. 60⅛
100 do.......c. 91⅝	400 do.......c. 60⅛
200 Ohio & Miss.... 39⅛	300 do........ 60
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 44⅛	200 do........ 60⅛
300 do........ 44⅛	400 Lake Shore..... 92⅞
1400 do........ 44	400 do......b3. 93
1200 do........ 44⅛	200 do........ 93
100 do......b3. 44¼	200 do......s3. 92⅞
100 Union Pacific..... 26½	100 do......b3. 92⅞
100 do........ 26⅝	100 do........ 92⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$12,600 U.S.5-20R.,'67.117¼	$10,000 U.S.5s,'81.c.114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$21,000 Tenn. 6s, n.. 82	100 Amer. Ex......... 62⅛
4,000 Va. 6s, Con... 51¾	100 do........ 62
2,000 Va. 6s, Def.... 12⅞	200 N. Y. C.&H. b.c.s3.104⅝
6,000 Tenn. 6s, o.s3. 82	300 do........104⅝
6,000 Ohio 6s, '81..... 102	100 U. Pac.......b. c. 26⅝
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 91¾	100 do........ 26⅛
2,000 Long Dock bds 95¾	100 P. M. S. S.Co.b. c. 44⅛
2,000 C. P. Gold bds. 99½	400 do........ 44
9,000 U. Pac. 1st..s3. 80	100 do......s4. 44⅛
1,000 do........ 80¼	100 do......s3. 44⅛
1,000 do........ 80½	200 do........ 44⅛
7,000 U. P. 10s,In.c. 62½	1400 do........ 44
1,000 do....b. c. 63½	100 do......b3. 44
1,000 Gt. West. 2d... 87½	300 do......s3. 43⅞
6,000 N. J. So. 1st.... 74	500 do........ 43⅞
14,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 91½	200 C. & R. I...b. c. c.108¾
1,000 C., C.& I.C.1st. 89½	200 Erie Railway...... 60⅛
5,000 B. C.R.&M.1st. 87½	200 do..b. c. s3. 60¼
6,000 do........ 87	100 do........ 60⅛
25 Con. Nat. Bank.. 92	300 do......b3. 60⅜
100 American Coal... 24¼	200 do........ 60⅜
100 do........ 24⅝	500 do......s3. 60¼
76 C., C., C. & Ind.... 85	100 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 92⅞
100 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 91⅝	500 do........ 92⅞
200 do.......c. 91⅝	100 do........ 92⅞
100 do........ 91¼	200 M. & St. P....b. c. 51
400 do........ 91⅝	100 Tol. W. & W..b.c. 68⅝
1000 do........ 91¼	50 Morris & Essex.. 91⅝
200 do......s3. 91¼	200 do........ 91¼
500 do........ 91⅝	5 Albany & Sus...... 93
100 do......s3. 91⅝	50 Chi. Bur. & Q..... 98¾
100 do......b3. 91⅜	90 D. L. & W.....b.c.100
100 do........ 91½	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 39⅜
100 do.......c. 91⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.117	$3,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119
8,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65, new.........117	20,000 U.S. 10-40 C., b. c.........114

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 Western Union.. 91½	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.104⅝
2200 do........ 91½	100 do........104⅝
400 do........ 91¼	300 do......s3.104⅝
700 do........ 91⅝	200 Lake Shore...... 92⅞
800 do......s3. 91¼	100 do........ 92¾
500 Pacific Mail...... 44	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 68⅝
100 do......s3. 43⅞	200 do......b3. 68¾
100 do........ 43⅞	500 do......s10. 68¾
100 do......b3. 43⅞	500 do.......c. 68⅝
400 do......b3. 44	100 do......s3. 68⅝
160 do........ 44	100 Rock Island...... 108⅝
200 do........ 43⅞	100 Col., C. & I. C..... 30⅞
100 Erie Railway.b3. 60½	200 Ohio & Miss..s3. 39
400 Union Pac.....s3. 26½	100 do......s5. 39

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 L. Shore D.bs. 96	300 N.Y.C.&H.b.c. s3.104½
100 Pac.M.S.S.b.c. s3. 43¾	300 do........104½
100 do........ 43¾	100 do......b3.104⅝
1200 do........ 43⅞	300 do........104⅝
200 do........ 43⅞	100 Un. Pac..b. c. s3. 26½
100 W. U. Tel.b.c. s3. 91⅝	400 do........ 26½
200 do........ 91⅝	200 L.S.&M.So...b. c. 92¾
100 do......b3. 91⅝	100 do......b3. 92¾
1000 do........ 91¼	400 do........ 92⅝
100 do......b3. 91¼	300 do......s3. 92½
300 do........ 91⅛	800 do........ 92½
400 do........ 91¼	300 do........ 92⅝
500 do......s3. 91⅛	100 T.W.& W.b.c.s10. 68¼
100 do......s4. 91¼	100 Ohio & M.....b. c. 39
60 American Ex..... 62	12 Morris & Ess.b. c. 91⅛
200 Erie R.........b. c. 60½	100 Han. & St. Jo...... 38
100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 50⅞	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....new.119	1200 Lake Shore..... 92½
2,000 U. Pac. L. G. c. 71	300 do........ 92⅝
400 Union Pacific..... 26½	275 Panama.......... 116
100 West. Union..b3. 91⅛	100 do......b3.116½
500 do......b3. 91¼	200 North-western..... 64⅝
500 do........ 91¼	100 Rock Island..b3.108⅞
100 do......b5. 91¼	200 do........108¾
1800 do........ 91⅛	200 Tol. & Wabash.... 68⅝
300 Pacific Mail...... 43½	300 do........ 68¾
500 do........ 43⅝	100 St. Paul........... 50¾
300 N. Y. C. & H....s3.104½	100 B., H. & Erie...... 2⅝
200 do......b3.104⅝	200 Ohio & Miss...... 39
100 Erie Railway..... 59⅞	200 C., C. & I. C.b10. 31
600 do........ 60	200 do........ 30⅞
	100 At. & Pac. Pf..... 26¼

SATURDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The Bank return shows a general decrease in the averages:

Loans	$1,048,800
Gold Notes	2,049,000
Greenbacks	808,100
Deposits	7,301,000

The excess of Lawful Money over the 25 ₩ cent. rule to Deposits and Circulation is $1,049,000 less than on the previous return. The excess now stands $5,906,000 to $6,950,000 last week, and $4,142,000 this week last year.

The Money market left off 5@6 ₩ cent. for Street loans returnable at call next week, but the rates at Bank are generally 6@7 ₩ cent. On Merchant paper 7½ to 9 ₩ cent. in the open market.

The Gold sales of the day were chiefly at 115¼ @115⅜ ₩ cent. A few minutes before 3 o'clock sales were reported from the Gold-room at 115½ ₩ cent., and 115⅜ ₩ cent. bid. The Share market was less spirited and most of the prices lower than the best sales of Friday, the speculation being partially influenced early in the day by the reaction in Pacific Mail, and in the afternoon by the Bank return, although the latter was less unfavorable than expected. The Greenback average shows, thus far, only a moderate outgo for the Fall trade South and West. At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. Money was easy to the Brokers at the close of the day; loans as cheap as 4 ₩ cent.

Closing Quotations—Aug. 30.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114⅜	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅞	119
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	119¼
American Gold	115¼	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅜	104½
Chicago and Rock Island	109	108¾
Pacific Mail	44⅛	43⅞
St. Paul Preferred	70¾	70⅝
St. Paul Common	51¼	50⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅛	39
Western Union Telegraph	91⅝	91⅛
Erie	61¼	59¾
Union Pacific	26⅜	26½
Lake Shore	92⅞	92½
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅞	30⅞
Toledo and Wabash	68¼	68⅝
Harlem	130½	130¾
Atlantic and Pacific	26½	26¼
North-west	65	64⅝
Missouri Pacific	47	47
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38¼	38

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1873. }

Gold receipts	$1,491,736 15
Gold payments	217,639 63
Gold balance	50,811,601 11
Currency receipts	453,378 19
Currency payments	1,497,817 60
Currency balance	32,220,336 71
Customs	654,000

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows, the offerings on the market being very small. Next week the Treasury will redeem in Gold, at par and interest, $4,000,000 of the Registered Five-twenty Stock of 1862, held by Banks and other parties in this country. The major part of the $16,000,000 Coupon Stock of 1862 also called in for the 6th of September, and held in Europe, will be settled through the Anglo-American Syndicate:

U.S.6 ₩ ct. reg., '81...117½	U.S.5-20 coup., n.i.,'65.117¼
U.S.6 ₩ct. coup., '81.119¾	U.S.5-20 reg., '67.....117⅜
U.S.5-20 reg., '62.....117	U.S.5-20 coup., '67.....119¼
U.S.5-20 coup., '62....117¼	U.S.5-20 reg., '68....118½
U.S.5-20 reg., '64.....117¼	U.S.5-20 coup., '68....118¼
U.S.5-20 coup., '64.....117½	U.S.10-40 reg........114
U.S.5-20 reg., '65.....117½	U.S.10-40 coup........117
U.S.5-20 coup., '65.....119	U.S.5s, coup., '81.....114⅞
U.S.5-20 reg., n.i., '65.117⅜	U.S.6s. currency.....113¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board, at the close of the week, for the State Bonds:

Tenn, 6s, old......... 82	Rhode Island 6s......100
Tenn. 6s, new bds... 82	Alabama 5s, '83...... 45
Va. 6s, old........... 42	Alabama 5s, '86...... 45
Va. 6s, new bds...... 50	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 22½
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 51¾	Ohio 6s, '85...........101
Va. 6s, Defer. bds.... 12	Ohio 6s, '81...........101
Ga. 7s, new bds...... 89	Ohio 6s, '86...........102
N. C. 6s, old.......... 27½	Kentucky 6s..........100
N. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 17	Ills. Coupon 6s, '77.... 95
N. C. new bds........ 15¾	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79.... 95
S. C. 6s............... 32	Ill. 6s, War Loan..... 95
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 14	Michigan 6s, '83...... 95
S. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 19	N. Y. Reg. B. L.......104¾
Mo. 6s................ 91¾	N. Y. Coup. B. L......105
Mo. 6s, Asy. or Uni.. 90	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73...112
La. 6s................ 45½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...107
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 54	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...107
Cal. 7s................110	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...107
Connecticut 6s........100	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74...107

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 91	Ch. & N. W. con. bds 91
N. Y. Central 6s, r. e. 90	Ch. & N. W. 1st.... 97½
N. Y. Central 6s, sub 90	Han. & St. Jo. l. g....105
Erie 1st Extended...104	D., L. & W. 7s con..100
Erie 2d 7s, 1888.......101½	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. d 89¾
Erie 5th 7s, 1888..... 98½	Tol. & W. 2d......... 92½
Erie R. 7s C.M.G'd b 96	Tol. & W. cons. con. 84½
Long Dock bonds... 95½	Q. & Tol. 1st. 1890... 91½
Buf., N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 93	Gt. West. 2d, 1893... 87¼
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.104	Gal. & Chic. 2d...... 98½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.. 97½	Ch., R. I. & Pac.....101½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.. 95½	Morris & Essex 1st..105
Ch.,B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st.110	Morris & Essex 2d.. 97
Mich. S. 7 p. ct. 2d.. 99¾	N. J. Cent. 1st new..104½
MS.&N.I.S.S.F.7 p.c.104½	N. J. Cent. 2d........100
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....101	N. J. South. 1st 7s.... 73½
Clev. & Tol. new b.. 95	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st.105
Clev., P. & Ash. o. b. 97	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d. 95
Clev., P. & Ash. n.b 97	P.,F.W.&C. 8 p.c. c.b103½
Det., M. & Tol. bds. 96	C. & Pitts. con. S. F. 93
Buf. & Erie n. bds.. 96	C. & Pitts. 3d........ 98
Lake Shore div. bds. 95	Chic. & Alt. S. F....100
Pac. 7s, guar. by M. 96	Chic. & Alt. 1st.......103½
Cent. Pac. gold bds. 99½	O. & Miss. con. S. F. 91½
Western Pac. bds.... 92½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 96
Union Pac. 1st bds.. 80¼	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 88½
Union Pac. l. g. 7s... 70⅛	M. & St. P. 1st LaC d 85
Union Pac. inc. 10s.. 63	M. & St. P. 1st I&Md 81
B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s.. 97	M. & St. P. 2d....... 89½
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 99	Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st. 89¼
Alton & T. H. 2d pf.. 87	T., P. & W., Bur. D. 83¾
Alton & T. H. 2d in.. 77	B., H. & Erie 1st..... 30
Ch. & N. W. S. F.... 99	B.,C.R.&Min.1st 7s g 87¼
Ch. & N. W. int. bds 94½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98½	..
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy	121¾	122
Pennsylvania Central	107	..
Reading	110	..
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	42	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	24	25
Northern Central	35	35½
Lehigh Navigation	37⅝	37¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	92

It was notified to the Stock Exchange this Afternoon that forgeries had been detected of the 7 ₩ cent. Convertible Bonds of the New-York Central Road, old Company. The original Loan of this denomination was for $3,000,000, the Bonds Convertible to Aug. 1, 1869. Nearly the whole amount had been converted down to and including that date. The amount outstanding Sept. 30, 1872, was only $195,000. The fraud notified to the Exchange was not detected until the payment of the present August Coupons.

The Imports of General Foreign Merchandise at New-York, for the week, are $5,603,218, making, with $2,862,116 Dry Goods, a total Import of $8,465,334. Of the General Merchandise, $592,000 is in Coffee; $999,000 in Sugars, and $448,000 in Hides.

The following is the official return of estimated weekly earnings of the Erie Railway Company, commencing July 3, 1873:

	1872.	1873.
Week ending Aug. 23, (seven days)	$449,302	$479,287
Previously reported	2,345,557	2,539,086
Total since July 1	$2,794,859	$3,018,373

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in August was as follows:

July 31, 1873, by balance		$72,913,276 95
Receipts during the month on account of—		
Customs	$13,454,758 95	
Gold notes	5,647,000 00	
Internal revenue	255,646 45	
Act June 8, 1872, Certificates	1,490,000 00	
Post-office Department	505,452 93	
Transfers	11,799,612 91	
Patent fees	840 20	
Miscellaneous	7,690,335 07	
Disbursing accounts	25,728,129 50	
Assay office	589,696 44	
Interest accounts, viz:		
In coin	3,281,962 77	— 70,573,444 22
Total		$143,486,721 17
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$22,371,161 56	
Post-office drafts	541,949 36	
Disbursing accounts	27,094,600 82	
Assay Office	455,610 75	
Interest accounts, viz:		
In coin	5,421,842 79	
In currency	6,920 40	— 55,892,085 68
Balance		$87,594,635 49
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$73,374,499 24	
Balance to credit Disbursing account	13,474,640 44	
Balance to credit Assay Office	732,985 81	
Balance to credit interest accounts, viz:		
In currency	12,510 00	— 87,594,635 49
Receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1872		19,960,758 77
Receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1873		13,454,758 95
Decrease		$6,505,999 82

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Aug. 30, 1873:

Deposits of Gold—		
Foreign coins	$120,000 00	
Foreign bullion	35,000 00	
United States bullion	575,000 00	
Jewelers' bars	30,000 00	— 760,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases—		
Jewelers' bars	$4,000 00	
Foreign coins	6,500 00	
Foreign bullion	6,000 00	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)	8,000 00	
(Redeposits)	66,000 00	
(Lake Superior)	125,000 00	
Colorado	44,000 00	
Montana	500 00	
Utah	100,000 00	
Nevada	80,500 00	
New-Mexico	9,500 00	— 450,000 00
Total deposits		$1,210,000 00
Amount payable in bars	$700,000 00	
Amount payable in coins	510,000 00	— 1,210,000 00
Gold bars stamped	389,364 30	
Silver bars stamped	439,170 36	— 828,534 66
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, gold	647,212 40	
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, silver	73,642 30	— 720,854 70

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,862,116; and of general merchandise, $5,603,218.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.,** }
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. }

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ **REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,**
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ OFFICE OF ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25, 1873.

The September Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Elizabeth and Paducah Railroad will be paid at the office of Norton, Slaughter & Co., No. 41 Broad st., New-York. B. DUPONT, President.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 30—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares active and fluctuating, with the opening prices at 49⅜; the quotation now is 48⅛. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅜.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 5c.

3:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote rentes at 57f. 95 c.

7 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris quote rentes at 58f.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Upland, deliverable August, on the basis of good Ordinary, at 8 13-16d.; do. on the basis of Low Middling, at 8¾d.; Orleans, deliverable August, on the basis of Low Middling, at 9d., and Upland, shipments of the new crop, on the basis of good Ordinary, at 8 11-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American. Provisions—Cheese 62s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon—38s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Orleans, on the basis of Good Ordinary, deliverable October and November, at 8⅞d.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £32 9s. ₩ ton. Bacon, 41s. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Aug. 30—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
BOSTON, Aug. 26, 1873.

The coupons due Sept. 1, 1873, on the Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, will be paid on the presentation of the bonds and coupons at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, on and after Sept. 1. None of the coupons will be paid unless the bonds are presented, for the reason that counterfeits are in circulation. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1873, on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.

ADAMS EARL, President.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC
RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold
COUPON AND REGISTERED
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS,
with Sinking Fund,
AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES,
ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,
At 90 per Cent.
AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and } *Trustees of the*
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.
From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MORTGAGE BONDS UPON A COMPLETED ROAD PAYING
10 Per Cent. Gold Interest,
With probable advance of 25 per ct. on the investment in a short period.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock....$150,000
Croton Water Main Stock.......... 300,000
For full information, see *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1873. }

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCK.
AMERICAN, ADRIATIC, NATIONAL, AND RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or part of the sum of $450,000 of Stocks of the City of New-York. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

7s.—CITY OF BROOKLYN 7s, DUE 1920. *Coupon or Registered*, for sale at 101½ and accumulated interest. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ASSETS..................$8,576,582 32
Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited on or before SEPT. 1, will bear interest from that day.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the balance on hand on those days. Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
Banking hours every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner of 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of September at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORNER 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A CAREFUL AND RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants to hire from Oct. 1 to May 1, a small high-stoop, neatly furnished house, for a family of two persons; rent not to exceed $300 per month, and between 35th and 14th sts. Address Post Office Box No. 4,976.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FALL, 1873. FALL, 1873.
DRESS GOODS.
SILKS. SUITS.

We are DAILY RECEIVING and OPENING our EUROPEAN IMPORTATIONS for the FALL SEASON, and will soon be prepared to exhibit to our patrons one of the FINEST and MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS of DRY GOODS ever offered to the ladies of New-York.

The stock in the different departments will be of the CHOICEST CHARACTER, and contain the MOST RECHERCHE GEMS and NOVELTIES that the EUROPEAN MARKETS CAN PRODUCE.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, for the ACCOMMODATION of our PATRONS and STRANGERS, who may DESIRE TO REPLENISH THEIR WARDROBES when passing through the city or returning from their Summer tours, we will, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, open the SILK, SUIT, and DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS, with an assortment well worthy of examination.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE ST.

Novelties for Early Fall.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will place on sale MONDAY, Sept. 1, numerous ELEGANT and EXCLUSIVE FABRICS adapted for early Fall wear, comprising
Plain and Fancy Silks,
Rich and Medium Dress Goods,
Laces, Embroideries, Hamburgs.
The latest and choicest conceptions of the Parisian artists in
Bonnets
and
Millinery Ornaments,
RIBBONS AND SASHES,
CLOAKINGS,
Colored Trimming Velvets,
PERSIAN, PARIS, AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.
Great bargains in Ladies' EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Broadway and 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
LAND BY THE ACRE.
MAGNIFICENT SPECULATION.
100 ELEGANT VILLA SITES
on the
HUDSON RIVER,
AT
BOSCOBEL, CRUGERS,
AT
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE,
on premises,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, HARRISON, FREE COLLATION UNDER COLOSSAL TENT.
SPECIAL TRAIN, stopping at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and SING SING, will leave Grand Central Depot at 11 o'clock sharp. For passes apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE.—LONG BRANCH PROPERTY.—HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, 1873, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, by order of CARL L. RECKNAGEL, Esq., the forty-eight very valuable building plots of land, each containing from three to four city lots, situate on Hulick, West End, and Villa avenues, within a few hundred feet of the West End Hotel, Long Branch. Three of the plots have foundations for buildings already on them.
TERMS.—Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent.
Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD—AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs, and below 50th-st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception, and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. No stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property. The cost price, with furniture or without it, can be obtained of Messrs. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. Nearly half the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

NEAR 5TH AV., FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR sale, with possession.—No. 25 West 23d st.; No. 4 East 28th st.; No. 7 West 29th st; No. 5 East 30th st.; No. 7 West 34th st.; No. 4 East 38th st.; No. 13 East 41st st.; No. 10 East 46th st.; No. 13 West 47th st.; Nos. 13 and 14 East 48th st.; No. 10 West 50th st.; Nos. 1 and 17 East, and No. 9 West, 53d st.; Nos. 22, 26, and 45 West, and No. 17 East, 56th st.; Nos. 18, 22, and 24 East, and No. 8 West, 57th st.; No. 8 West 58th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

A VERY SUPERIOR BUILT AND ELEGANTLY-finished brown-stone house, 25x65, and pantry extension, quite near 5th av., above 50th st., for sale at a bargain; others, 20 to 23 feet front, on 66th, 60th, 58th, 57th, 56th, 54th, 53d, 52d, 48th, 47th, 46th, 42d, and 38th sts., between Madison and 6th avs.; $30,000 to $65,000 and upward. Apply to C. H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND 11TH AV.—A choice plot, being half block of lots on wide street, below 100th st., cheap; also, corner and inside plots and single lots on 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th avs., and side streets, adjacent thereto, for sale or exchange.
Apply to C. H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house on south-east corner of Madison av. and 67th st., and the house adjoining, will be sold very cheap to a cash buyer; a large part of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of owner, CHARLES H. TRUAX, Attorney, No. 1 College place.

FIFTH AV. HOUSES, FACING AND BELOW CENtral Park, for sale with possession; Nos. 295, 520, 564, 584, 614, 619, 624, (corner,) 681, 744, 746, 781, 783, 786, 960, 990; with and without stables. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,000 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
The three-story brick house No. 56 Willow st., north-west corner of Orange, in complete order. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY ON LINE of New-Jersey Central Railroad, one of the finest residences in Brooklyn; modern house and five lots.
J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE property at West Elizabeth, five minutes from station; house and lot; two-story and Mansard roof, with 12 rooms, well and cistern, water-pumps in kitchen; bath-room; cellar under whole house; lot 50x170. Terms to suit purchaser. Address OWNER, Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Butler Duncan, Henry W. Poor,
Gen. H. L. Lansing, Birney Fellowes,
Wm. S. Nichols, Gen. H. L. Burnett,
Davis Johnson, Julian M. Abrams,
Geo. W. Dillaway, Ansley S. Davis,
Geo. Browne.

This company, having the exclusive right of advertising in the principal railway stations and ferry-boats of the United States, offers at low rates the greatest facilities yet known to parties desiring their business signs prominently placed before the public.
HENRY W. POOR, President.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer. ANSLEY S. DAVIS, Sec'y.
JULIAN M. ABRAMS, General Manager.
Offices—No. 63 Broadway, New-York. No. 72 Washington-st., Chicago; No. 34 Studio Buildings, Boston; No. 334 Chapel-st., New-Haven; No. 700 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
First-class canvassers liberaly treated with.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State, corner Court st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Send for a circular.

AT JACKSON'S.
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
The largest and most carefully
SELECTED STOCK OF
BLACK CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Splendid goods for 90 cents and upward.
Bombazines, Empress Cloth, Henrietta, Tamise and Persian Cloth, Crape, Parisienne, and Bombazine Cloth, Drap d'Ete, and Camel's Hair Cloth.
Good bargains in Black Alpacas; also in Black Silks and Striped Silks.
Steel Serges for Suitings. One case handsome 5-4 Henrietta Cloth, 80 cents. Complete Suits of Mourning, ready-made and to order on a few hours' notice.
JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
Cor. B'way & Waverley Place.

WM. H. HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS,
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY.
The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name, established in this business in 1851.
Insurance procured, if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,
Proprietor and Patentee.

OPENING.—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., from Monday, Sept. 1, to Friday. IMPORTED FASHIONS Patterns, with cloth models, now ready. Patterns fitted to the form WARRANTED PERFECT. CUTTING and BASTING a SPECIALTY.

OPENING OF ELEGANT FRENCH PATTERNS at S. T. TAYLOR'S, No. 816 Broadway, MONDAY, Sept. 1.—Fine display of designs and trimmings! Exquisitely trimmed costumes!

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

42d st.—A handsomely-furnished private residence in 42d st., near Madison av., rent	$450 per month
35th st.—A well-furnished house in 35th st., near 6th av	250 per month
20th st.—A handsomely-furnished, large house, opposite Gramercy Park	300 per month
Irving place, near 20th st., handsomely-furnished small house	350 per month

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A.—EIGHTY-FOURTH ST., MIDWAY BEtween Central Park and Boulevard, a three-story dwelling house, 12 rooms, with carriage-house, stable, &c.; 10 lots of ground; fruit and ornamental trees; vegetable garden; street graded; Croton water and gas in house; within three minutes' walk of City cars, and three-quarters of an hour from Wall st., via Elevated Railroad; rent low to a good tenant.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FLATS, POSsessing all modern improvements, in the four new buildings erected on 4th av., corner 32d st., to strictly respectable families only; references required. Apply at the office, No. 106 East 32d st.
THOMAS STEVENSON, Agent.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FULL-sized house in 38th st., near 5th av., elegantly furnished, will be let for one year to a strictly private family whose references are unexceptionable; rent $6,000. Address D., Box No. 1,809 Post Office.

AT MORRISTOWN—TO LET—A PLAIN, COMfortable furnished house; twelve rooms, with stables, garden, and large lawns, one-third of a mile from depot; horses, carriages, and cow, if wanted.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED BROWN-stone house on 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., to rent for two years to private family only; owner going to Europe. J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

ORANGE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, $75 PER MONTH, a pleasant residence with stable, Summer kitchen, fine cow and pasture ground. Apply to Miss BLACKWELL, South Cherry st., near the Orange Junction Depot.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR FERRIES, A GENteel house; four story, stone front, modern conveniences; to an unexceptionable tenant will be rented low. Apply to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st.

A.—MADISON AV., MURRAY HILL—ELEgant 22-feet high-stoop dwelling to let; also, other first-class unfurnished houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE NO. 12 WEST 36TH ST., near 5th av., from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 14 West 36th st.; references required.

FIFTH AV., CORNER 26TH ST., MADISON Square, near Broadway, large elegant store to lease; rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH FLAT, $100 A month; handsome furniture for sale. Apply, after 11, at No. 992 6th av., near 55th st., first floor.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD TO LET; all improvements; near depot; would exchange for small house in City. OWNER, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 311 EAST 25th st., suitable for a small family only.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE—NEW, SITELY, centrally-located hotel, facing Broadway, Clinton Hall, Cooper Institute, Bible House; over 100 suites rooms, large stores, and restaurants. OWNER, 27 3d av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A FOUR-story high-stoop house, between 14th and 38th sts., 5th av. and Broadway; also, low-priced houses for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for respectable families of moderate means. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A POCKET-BOOK, CONtaining a check for $75, drawn by Oliver W. Palmer, on the Tanners' Bank, of Catskill, in favor of James Lockie, and also two notes, drawn by Alexander McPherson in favor of James Lockie, one note of $303 75, the other note for three hundred and over. All persons are forbidden to negotiate said notes or check, or either of them, the payment thereof having been stopped. By returning the above the finder may keep the money and return papers to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 252,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

110th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Principals {Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Lockwood's, Putnam's, and the School.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

H. C. SYMONDS WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, N. Y., SEPT. 3.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. Y. For circular, address the Principal.

MISS STEERS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st. The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y. CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 16.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES, NO. 132 WEST 22D ST., will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

MISS PERINE. No. 106 East 38th st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

MRS. WHEELER'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 621 LEXINGTON AV., will reopen Sept. 15, 1873.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART. Drawing, water-color and oil-painting. New-York Society Library, 67 University-place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON. IRVING INSTITUTE.—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-ST., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.— Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 8TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN CONNECTED WITH ONE OF the leading select schools of this City, will devote two hours daily to private instruction, or will receive into his family a lad preparing for either an academic or scientific college course. Call or address B., No. 250 West 49th st.

MISS BRACKETT AND MISS ELIOT WILL reopen their Day and Boarding School for girls from six to twenty-one years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 117 East 36th-st.; number limited; girls prepared for any college or university. At home after Sept. 10.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, Late Engineer Corps, United States Navy, and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERMAN, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY. — A FIRST-CLASS boarding-school for both sexes; will reopen Sept. 9; unsurpassed advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For circulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9. E. A. FAIRCHILD, A. P. NORTHROP.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, 1873. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GOBY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Address as above.

MME. N. REID'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, opens Sept. 15, at No. 370 Clinton st., Brooklyn. Send for a circular.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for girls reopens Sept. 16. No. 111 West 44th st.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 16.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS REopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys. "Fall in."

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF. BOYS' SCHOOL. Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, No. 106 West 42d-st.

ITALIAN SELECT SCHOOL. Signora C. RONZONE, of Italy, and Mrs. E. A. RONZONE, of England, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will open a select boarding and day school, for a limited number of young ladies and children, at No. 22 East 41st st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Pure Christian principles and a highly refined education in English, French and Italian, will be thoroughly imparted. Circulars can be obtained at the school, personally or by letter.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER WILL REOPEN HER HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Children, Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence, No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE, No. 25 West 46th-st. French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE, BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y. Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to twelve pupils. References to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., of New-York; President Eliot, Dean Gurney, of Cambridge. Term begins Sept. 18. Rooms and address, No. 129 East 24th st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M. Call or send for a catalogue. S. S. PACKARD, President. CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

$2.50.—WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR Lessons; Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, higher Mathematics, spelling, privately taught. PAINE'S Business Colleges, Broadway, corner 33d st., and No. 62 Bowery; Ladies' department.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, MAMARONECK. —The Misses HENDERSON will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and childrenon MONDAY, Sept. 1.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School, opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 692 6th av., south of Reservoir Park, prepares for business and College.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.— No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. LEVIE'S DAY SCHOOL, NO. 242 EAST 59th st., near 2d av., will reopen Sept. 1.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.— The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO teach the higher English branches desires a place as resident teacher in a school, or governess in a family; best references given. Address F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, HIGHLY EDUCATED in classics and his own language, wishes a situation as professor in a City school or in a private family. Call or address A. C., No. 136 Bleecker st., corner of South 5th av. Refers to Rev. Dr. Verren, No. 28 West 22d st.

A NORMAL GRADUATE INSTRUCTS MARried and young ladies and children; object teaching; dull intellects sharpened and made brilliant speedily; first class only. Address ENERGY, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, GERMAN, AND the ancient languages desires new engagements; private schools and private pupils. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR WOULD LIKE NEW engagements; private schools and private pupils. Call on or address PROFESSOR, No. 38 Clinton place.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BRANCH STORE, NO. 81 4TH AV.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, **CARPETS,** BEDDING, &c., AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES. Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

WALNUT CHAMBER FURNITURE—MEDIum and fine grades, of superior quality and new designs. House-keepers can save a large per centage by purchasing direct from the manufactory, 580 Hudson st.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE. The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M. Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier. NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND, From foot 23d-st., East River. EXCURSION Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

"STONINGTON LINE." SPECIAL NOTICE. NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1873. The steamer RHODE ISLAND will make the LAST TRIP from New-York as the day-line steamer on Aug. 30, and from Stonington Aug. 31 inst. The management, desirous of still retaining the popularity of this line, and of extending to passengers unequaled advantages, will place upon its night line, in connection with the well-known and popular steamers Stonington and Narragansett, from Pier No. 33, North River, the new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, thus affording Eastern passengers the privilege of transit on the finest steamer leaving New-York. D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY. Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct routs to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island. The favorite steam-boat JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR CATSKILL. THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND IONA ISLAND—Fare, 50 cents.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison street Pier every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher st. at 8:15; 23d st. at 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points, North, East, and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 6 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip) every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M., 8th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ASTORIA FERRY FROM 92D ST., NEW York.—Two fine new boats, on twelve minutes' time; Broadway and Astor place cars run directly to the ferry.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.— Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKING English, would like to find employment in a confectionery-store, or learn the dress-making trade. Call at No. 148 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, as chamber-maid in a respectable family. Apply at No. 45 Bleecker st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TWO superior Swedish girls, speaking English, together; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; a good Christian family preferred, as they are Methodists. Apply at No. 429 Atlantic av., near Bond st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, fifteen years old, to do house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; A few families' washing, and also a few gentlemens' washing; can do them up superior to any laundry; fluting done in all its branches; the very best of City references can be given. Call or address No. 56 East 87th st., near Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKing English, as nurse and do plain sewing. Call at No. 148 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMan as wet-nurse. Apply at No. 32 East 30th st.

MALES

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A respectable married couple, without children; man is a very good driver; a thorough groom, and willing to make himself useful; wife is a good plain cook; nice washer and ironer; can also milk, and do general work of a family; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, American; understands the care and management of lawns; is handy, willing, and obliging; good milker, and is fully capable of taking charge of and laying out new places; good references. Address J.M., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect, and has four years' excellent City reference from last employer; has no objection to the country. Address B. B., Box No. 81 *Times* Up-town office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD GROOM and driver; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; good references. Call or address P. S., Korn & Curry's saddlery, 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE; UNderstands the care of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, and kitchen garden; good references. Address R. M., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-one, wants work as under gardener, or on a farm. Address London, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City references. Address A. N., No. 150 East 20th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST. An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board, to a party of adults; also, rooms for single gentlemen; reference exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., between 5th and Madison avs., handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and location unexceptionable.

FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS. Choice of large handsome rooms, desirable in every respect, to rent with board; references given and required. No. 48 West 15th st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST. Rooms en suite can be obtained, with board. References exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. NEAR BROADWAY. To let with board, handsome suites of rooms, large house, central location. No. 150 West 34th st.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT ON PARLOR AND second floors, handsomely furnished, with private table; house and appointments thouroughly first-class, unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply at No. 137 Madison av. from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

MISS BUSHNELL, NO. 385 5TH AV., WILL open her house on 15th September; will engage floors with private table to families; also, now, in cottage at Long Branch, a beautiful suite; references exchanged.

CORNER OF UNIVERSITY PLACE AND 9th st.—No. 27 East 9th st., handsomely furnished rooms; singly or en suite; without board; family private; appointments first class; entire second and third floors will be let.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHEED ROOMS, WITH board, en suite or singly; house pleasantly located; southern exposure; terms reasonable; neighborhood unexceptionable. Address C. M. B., Lock Box No. 67 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A SUITE of rooms newly furnished to a party of gentlemen, single or in suite; every comfort of a home; table first-class. No. 112 East 28th st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF SIX LIGHT, airy rooms; also, an elegant suite of parlors, furnished or unfurnished, with private table, in the conveniently located double house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR, three large and one small room; two front, third story; one small fourth story room; with board; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY, WEST 34TH ST., NEAR 5th av., offer second floor, with or without private table; references exchanged. Address L. O., Box No. 90 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Elegant parlor floor to rent, with private table; also other suites and single rooms; references.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information (free) as to location, prices, &c.; a large list of best houses. Agency of COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 138, BETWEEN 18TH AND 19th sts.—Suites of rooms on first and second floors, with private table; rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with board; private table if preferred; also, desirable rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST ST.—CHEAPEST ROOMS in City; partially furnished for house-keeping; parlor floor and kitchen; third floor; other rooms; possession; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent, with first-class board, one large front parlor on second floor, one medium-sized bedroom, and one single room, together or separately; references exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST 31ST ST., NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—Elegant suites of apartments to let, with or without private board; highest references exchanged.

TO LET—ROOMS IN CHOICE LOCATIONS WITH or without board; houses not advertised; registered at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av., near 34th st.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, for families or single gentlemen; references required.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 28th st.—Rooms to rent, with board; floors, suites or singly; house newly and fully renovated.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

MRS. RANDALL HAS A NEWLY-PAINTED PARlor floor, furnished, with private table, to let. Apply at No. 266 4th av., corner of 21st st.

CHOICE OF ROOMS CAN BE HAD WITH A PRIvate family, with or without board; house first class. Apply at No. 41 South Washington square.

NO. 332 EAST 54TH ST.—TO ONE OR TWO gentlemen, nicely furnished rooms; two young men taken to board; terms moderate.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished suites of rooms with private table and attendance.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, parlor floor; also, second floor, five connecting rooms, with or without private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, WITH or without breakfast, at 8 East 34th st.; references.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; also table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 255 4th av.; references.

ELEGANT SPACIOUS SECOND FLOOR; PRIvate table or board; first class. No. 33 West 33d st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. After a very busy season we shall now have a few desirable vacant rooms, single and en suite, and parties desirous of visiting this delightful locality will find this the pleasantest part of the year. Circulars sent free. Terms reasonable. Rooms can be secured by telegraph in advance. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent. C. BANTA, Secretary.

SURF HOTEL. FIRE ISLAND. Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y. Will remain open until October 1. Terms reasonable. Apply or address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., eleven miles from City Hall, will remain open during month of September. Special terms made for Fall months. Address COZZENS & MURRAY.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. BOARD FOR FALL AND WINTER. Address Proprietor, Englewood House.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.—THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, in order to increase its already large patronage, will reduce its terms to $8 to $12 per week, or $2 per day. THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, N. Y. H.—This delightful resort will remain open until late in the Fall; elegant rooms can be obtained at moderate rates. JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders. E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HOLLYWOOD VILLA, Stamford; reduced rates for September and October for rooms vacated this month; first-class table; elegant shade and lawns, and convenient location; also open through the Winter. Address A. H. GIRLING, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE CATSKILLS $6 per week. Reference: Davis & Soules, West-side Hotel, No. 277 6th av., and Frank H. Lewin, Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 1 Astor House. Address MACK MARTIN, Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD ON HUDSON, AT SING SING.— Magnificent river view; large rooms; mountainous and healthy grounds and fruit. Address Box No. 297.

A FEW ROOMS NOW VACANT AT ROSE Hill Farm-house, near the water; fishing, boating, bathing. H. M. ROSE, Bridgehampton, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS SISTER, two good rooms and board in a private family where no other boarders are taken; location must be in a good neighborhood, between 14th and 50th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address E., Post Office Box No. 3,456.

AN INVALID LADY WISHES TO PROCURE PERmanent board in a private family, where she can have good accommodations, also good care and attention, references required. Address with full particulars INVALID, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATURday,) Aug. 30, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 95 boxes Naples Lemons, ex Russia; 250 boxes Palermo Lemons.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, supply at lowest price blank-books, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Orders solicited.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Recount-books made to any pattern.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BANKING OFFICE, A CLERK AS copyist; must understand making out accounts, engrossing documents, &c.; must write a superior hand. Address Post Office Box No. 469, with name, age, style of writing, salary expected, and references.

ASSISTANT DENTISTS AND A PLATE WORKER wanted; also several young men fairly educated to learn the business, at PRETERRE BROTHERS, French dentists, No. 199 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SALVINI

THE SALVINI DRAMATIC SEASON.

Director..........................Mr. MAURICE GRAU

Business Manager..........................Mr. D. DE VIVO

Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that the EMINENT ITALIAN TRAGEDIAN, Signor TOMMASO SALVINI, in conjunction with his complete dramatic company, will give in this city a SEASON OF TWENTY (20) PERFORMANCES, making his first appearance before a New-York public on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, in his unrivaled rôle of OTELLO.

In presenting the name of so great a celebrity to the American public Mr. Grau feels that little need be said in advance of the merits which have made this artist pre-eminent throughout Europe, and won for him such honors as have been attained in art by none of his illustrious countrymen.

In order to make his representations here as perfect as they have been abroad, Signor SALVINI has selected A CORPS DRAMATIQUE of the most notable actors, many of whom are recognized stars in Italy. Their long association with him in the performance of the various masterworks of English and Italian genius cannot fail to secure additional eclat to an event which in itself constitutes AN EPOCH IN OUR ART HISTORY.

THE SALVINI COMPANY INCLUDES SIGNORA ISOLINA PIAMONTI, one of the leading actresses of the Italian stage, who has been memorably identified with the greatest triumphs of Signor SALVINI'S career.

Signoras Pia Seraffini,	Amelia Colonello,
Eugenia Barracani,	Marietta Casali,
Adele Barracani,	Giulia Mancini.

SIGNOR ALESSANDRO SALVINI, who, in important character rôles, has proved his entire worthiness to be associated with his brother, the eminent tragedian.

Signors Giulio Casali,	Lorenzo Picinini,
Adolfo Colonello,	Attilio Fabbri,
Giustino Pesaro,	Galileo Baracchi,
Edoardo Della Seta,	Luciano Caracciolo,
Alfredo Piamonti,	Arestodemi Mancini,
Alberto Buffi,	Antonio Malagoli,
Pietro Bongini,	Cesare Scarani.

THE REPERTOIRE OF PLAYS, in which Signor Salvini and his company will appear during his American engagement, includes those chefs-d'œuvres which belong to all tongues, and in which his acting has won for him the enthusiastic and unanimous applause of Europe and South America and elevated him to his present proud pre-eminence. These plays will be produced in a style of fitting excellence.

THE ENTIRE MISE EN SCENE AND WARDROBE for Signor Salvini's performances will be brought to this country with him. The magnitude no less than the novelty of this enterprise will be readily appreciated.

THE SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, with which each play will be presented, have been prepared under Signor Salvini's personal supervision, and will be found remarkable for their historical accuracy and artistic beauty.

THE LIBRETTOS, or books of the several plays in which Signor Salvini will appear, are characterized by absolute correctness, both in the original and in the translations. These books will be shortly placed on sale for the convenience of those who desire to become familiar with each play prior to its production.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S AMERICAN TOUR is limited to one hundred performances, to be given in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans and Havana, in each of which cities representations will be given from the following plays:—OTHELLO, HAMLET, MERCHANT OF VENICE, SAMSON, SAUL, IL FIGLIO DELLE SELVE (INGOMAR,) THE GLADIATOR, SULLIVAN, MONTE CRISTO, GALILEO, ARDUINO, ZAIRA, MICHAEL ANGELO, MORTE CIVILE, SOPHOCLES, ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, ORESTES, SPARTACUS, TORQUATO TASSO, DAVID RIZZIO, COLPA VENDICA LA COLPA, GIOSUE IL GUARDA COSTA.

Several of these works, notably "Michael Angelo" and "Morte Civile," have been written expressly for Signor Salvini, and in the delineation of the principal characters he has acquired a title which no other artist has cared to dispute. "Michael Angelo," the latest and best work of Giacometti, was prepared expressly for this American tour, and will receive its initial representation before a New-York public.

The translations of all these plays have been copyrighted by Mr. Grau, and he deems it not out of place to say that he intends to prosecute any infringement thereof.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SALVINI SEASON. The Subscription books for the SERIES OF TWENTY (20) PERFORMANCES will be opened on Monday morning, September 1, at the office of Salvini Administration, Room 7, Steinway Hall. SCALE OF PRICES FOR THE SEASON. Reserved Seats (Parquet and Balcony,) $50 and $80 according to location. Private Boxes, (according to size and location,) $200, $240 and $320.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ELISE HOLT.

MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1873.

EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M. — First appearance since her return from Europe, of the Celebrated Comedienne, MISS ELISE HOLT, MISS ELISE HOLT, in her new Comedy-Drama, in a Prologue and four Acts, entitled, DICK, DICK, THE CHEVALIER. NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, and STAGE PARAPHERNALIA.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY BUT SATURDAY. — The young Comedian, Mr. EDMUND PIERCE, in McCloskey's sensation FOR LACK OF GOLD, concluding with the eccentricity of SHELDON'S GHOST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 8, the Tragedian, Mr. E. EDDY in the WANDERING JEW.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE. SUNDAY, AUG. 31, 1873, SACRED CONCERT, MAURER AND SCHLOSSER, MASON AND LOCKSMITH, Mme. LICHTMAY, M. HABELMANN, M. LEHMANN. Full Chorus and Orchestra. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. This (Sunday) EVENING, AUG. 31, at 8. SIXTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. Admission, 50 cents; packages of twelve tickets, $4. EVERY THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST., Mme. GAZZANIGA, M. ALBITES, Instructors.—The best Italian method for singing is taught; lessons will commence Sept. 15; subscription open.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.* **A GREAT OFFER.** HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments.* New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, *all modern improvements, for* $275 *cash.* Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, *upwards.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED *for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* AGENTS WANTED.

UPRIGHT PIANOS. A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 863 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th sts. NORMAL BRANCH, No. 33 Union square, (Decker Bros.) HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

N. Y. NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.—Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages. Special attention and advantages for pupils wishing to prepare themselves for teaching. Instruction private and in classes. The Fall term begins on MONDAY, Sept. 1. F. A. GERLACH, Director.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS teacher of vocal and piano music in a college in California; salary $1,000 gold and board; first-class references required. Address Box No. 614 New-York Post Office.

$125.—BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME piano, stool, &c.; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LADY WITH A MEZZO SOPRANO VOICE DESIRES an engagement in a Protestant choir; Episcopal Church preferred; salary no object. Address Mrs. BOYD, No. 228 West 43d st.

A FIRST-CLASS ORGANIST DESIRES AN ENgagement. Address for one week, ORGANIST, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK-STORE FOR SALE.—WISHING TO retire, I offer my long-established business at No. 124 Atlantic av., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, for sale; stock, fixtures, and good will, and I will give a lease of the store. It has been in successful operation over twenty-five years, and is patronized by the elite of the city. Its sales are mostly for cash. The location is eligible, on the broadest and finest avenue in the city, (Nicholson pavement,) and has several lines of cars running through it to the ferries. WM. W. ROSE, Dealer in Books, Stationary, and Fancy Goods.

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—To a man with $1,500 cash I will sell the whole or part of an established business in Brooklyn for less than actual cost of stock on hand. Answer at once, or I shall auction off, as I must go West. Address E. F. S., Post Office Box No. 3,343, New-York.

CAPITAL WANTED—OR PARTNER WITH CAPital, to engage in exporting walnut and oak timber; business in successful operation, and will yield liberal profits. Address for one week, FRANKLIN PAINE, care of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE. (Late Fechter's,) 14th st. and 6th av.

W. L. MANSELL..........................SOLE MANAGER

Mr. Mansell has the honor to announce that the New Lyceum Theatre will be formally opened for the season on the evening of MONDAY, Sept. 8, 1873, when will be represented, for the first time in the United States, and after a run of over 300 nights in London has guaranteed its impressiveness, Mr. Andrew Halliday's romantic and spectacular play, NOTRE DAME, founded on Victor Hugo's celebrated work bearing the same title. "Notre Dame" has been chosen for performance because of the strong interest of the story and the excellent opportunities for SPLENDID SPECTACULAR EFFECTS, all of which, be it said, are strictly legitimate, and will, it is hoped, be gratifying to the connoisseur as well as pleasing to a general audience.

THE COMPANY. The engagement abroad of an efficient company for the New Lyceum Theatre, and the special retention to fill the principal rôle in "Notre Dame" of the artist to whom the character belongs by prescriptive right, are an earnest of the intentions of the management in relation to novelty in actors and plays.

THE CAST.

Quasimodo, the Bell-ringer, (his original part,) Mr. T. C. King

(His first appearance in the United States.)

Claude Frollo, the Priest..........Mr. Charles Wheatleigh

Phœbus de Chateaupers, the soldier..Mr. Henry Dalton

(His first appearance in America.)

Gringoire, the poet..........Mr. Sol Smith

Jehan Frollo, the student..........Mr. G. Greville

Clopin, the gipsy sovereign..........Mr. Dan Leeson

Tristan, of the Guards..........Mr. Allerton

Esmeralda..........Miss Jeffreys Lewis

(Her first appearance in the United States.)

Mme. Gondelaurier, (her first appearance here,) ....Mrs. J. L. Carhart

Fleur de Lys, her daughter..........Miss Henderson

(Her first appearance in America.)

Nnette, (her first appearance here,)..Miss Bruna Egerton

THE DRAMA.

Act 1—The lovers' meeting.

Act 2—The rescue of Esmeralda.

Act 3—The towers of Notre Dame.

THE SCENERY. Every scene in "Notre Dame" is fresh from the artist's brush. The pictures are the work of Messrs. Minard Lewis and H. W. Calyo. Particular attention is invited to the historic fidelity, as well as the artistic merit and fine effect of the views of Old Paris; while the sets of the Cathedral will, it is believed, challenge comparison, in point of grandeur and solidity, with the most successful efforts ever made in a similar direction in any part of the world.

THE COSTUMES. The dresses, accurate and picturesque in an uncommon degree, have been designed and manufactured in London expressly for the performance of "Notre Dame" in the United States.

THE MUSIC. The music, written and selected particularly for the play, will be found appropriate as well as beautiful. The full orchestra will be under the baton of Mr. Anthony Reiff.

Stage Manager..........Mr. Charles Wheatleigh

Master of the Ballet and of Groupings......Mr. Espinosa

SALE OF SEATS. Seats for the opening night, and for any of the representations of the first week, may be secured on and after MONDAY, Sept. 1, at the box office of the theatre and at the usual places.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE VOKES, IN THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THIS DRAMATIC SEASON. FUN IN A FOG.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

EVERY NIGHT, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, THE INIMITABLE VOKES FAMILY, in their new American play, FUN IN A FOG.

Preceding which, for the first time here, Mr. H. T. Craven's charming domestic drama, in two acts, entitled MILKY WHITE.

Characters as follows:

Daniel White..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY

Dick Dugs..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY

Archibald Good..Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS

Annie White..........Miss LULU PRIOR

Mrs. Sciddrip..........Mrs. J. H. WILKINS

Seats should be secured in advance. Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured two weeks in advance, by mail or telegraph.

SATURDAY, Sept. 6, fourth matinée performance of FUN IN A FOG.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT

57th Night of the engagement of DION BOUCICAULT THIS EVENING, Mr. Boucicault's charming comedies, USED UP and KERRY, received with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE by CROWDED HOUSES, with Mr. DION BOUCICAULT as Sir Charles Coldstream and Kerry.

The Widow..........Miss Katherine Rogers

In rehearsal THE COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AT 7:45. **THE BLACK CROOK.** ORDER CARRIAGES AT 11:30.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AT 1:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND MILITARY ALLEGORY, COLOR GUARD, SEVEN NIGHTS ONLY, Commencing Sept. 1; ending Sept. 8, Under the auspices of SUMNER POST, No. 24, G. A. R., FOR THE BENEFIT OF DESTITUTE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR. Box-office now open.

MME. BONEWITZ VOLKMANN, (Pianist, No. 120 2d av.,) has the honor to announce to her friends and the public in general that she will give FOUR TRIO SOIREES at Irving Hall, commencing Oct. 23, and will play the best works of the most celebrated composers of the ancient and modern school. Mme. B. Volkmann will be assisted by Mr. CARL WERNER, Violoncellist to the Emperor of Brazil. Subscription reserved seat for four evenings, $6; single evening, $2; general admission, $1. Apply, please, No. 120 2d av. and at E. Schuberth & Co.'s, Union square. Mme. B. VOLKMANN receives pupils for piano instruction and primavista playing, four hands, at $60 the quarter of twenty lessons; $5 by the hour.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer ARROWSMITH, From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to SEA CLIFF GROVE, Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and FREE GROVE is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists. No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds. Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Sept. 4.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE. These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana. March 31, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY. For Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City, the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delaney, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Sept. 4

CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon..........Sept. 6

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........Sept. 11

CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..........Sept. 18

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE. STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this line will sail from pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JEFFERSON.

The undersigned, in taking charge of the above-named theatre, hopes, by maintaining the unrivaled reputation it has gained, to receive a continuance of the public favor. The plays will be produced with the same attention to details and good taste that has made it famous not only in this country, but in Europe. Owing to the numerous first-class stars who have been engaged, the engagements must necessarily be for only four weeks each. J. B. BOOTH, Lessee and Manager.

The theatre will open on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1873, With the universal favorite, JOSEPH JEFFERSON, (His first appearance in three years,) and will be followed by MAGGIE MITCHELL, EDWIN BOOTH, W. J. FLORENCE, F. S. CHANFRAU, MME. FANNY JANAUSCHEK, LOTTA, and MISS NEILSON.

Several new plays have been written expressly for this house, and will be produced during the season, in which Mrs. J. B. BOOTH will appear.

The initial performance of the season will be RIP VAN WINKLE, with Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in the title rôle, and the following powerful cast:

RIP VAN WINKLE..........Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

Derrick Von Beekman, a money-lender, (first appearance)..........Mr. H. A. Weaver

Nick Vedder, landlord of the "George III.," (first appearance)..........Mr. J. Sefton

Jacob Stein..........Mr. Rosine

Cockles, Derrick's nephew..........Mr. Robt. Pateman

Heinrich Vedder, aged ten, years, (first appearance)..........Mast. Julian Reed

Clausen..........Mr. Fiohr

Gretchen, Rip's wife..........Miss Mary Wells

Meenie, Rip's daughter, aged twenty-six years, (first appearance)..........Miss Rachel Noah

The company will consist of the following ladies and gentlemen, and will be increased from time to time, as circumstances may require: Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Bella Pateman, Miss Mary Wells, Rachel Noah, Mrs. H. A. Weaver, Miss Weaver, and Misses Howard, Davidson, Burgess, Fiohr, Naylor, Duell, and Whitlock. Messrs. J. B. Booth, D. W. Waller, Joseph Wheelock, Maynard, Robert Pateman, S. France, H. A. Weaver, Wm. Scallan, Jos. Sefton, James Stark, Nelson Decker, Samuel W. Glenn, Master Julian Reed, C. Rosine, H. Daly, G. F. Learock, R. L. Simpson, Frank Little, J. Taylor, &c.

JEFFERSON MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT AT 1:30. RIP VAN WINKLE.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6, 1873, entire change of bill, when will be produced, for the first time in this City, the thrilling and emotional drama, entitled THE NEW MAGDALEN. Dramatized from Wilkie Collins' novel of that name, in which Miss BELLA PATEMAN will make her first appearance this season.

Seats may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT THE BOX-OFFICE of the theatre, or its branch ticket office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45. 23D ST. AND 8TH AV.

AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager

LAST NIGHTS of MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

In pursuance of the programme of the present season, which calls for rapid and varied changes of play, Mr. DALY begs to announce only a FEW MORE REPRESENTATIONS of SHAKESPEARE'S MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE, WITH ALL ITS BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS, THE CHILDREN'S BALLET, THE PANORAMA OF FAIRYLAND, THE FAMOUS VOCAL QUARTETTE, THE GLORIOUS TRANSFORMATION.

FOX AS BOTTOM.

D. H. HARKINS, FRANK HARDENBERG, CHARLES LECLERCQ, FANNY HAYWOOD, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, the pert little fairy, MAY TEMPLETON, and all the great star company.

LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Matinée prices; $1 to all parts; 50c. to family circle.

THIS WEEK the spectacle will be followed every evening, (except Saturday,) with the sparkling musical farce of THRICE MARRIED.

On Saturday Evening, Sept. 6, THIRD Saturday Night, SPECIAL BILL, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, (entire,) and the famous local drama, LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

IN REHEARSAL, for speedy and elaborate production, the most intense and romantic drama of all time, THE WANDERING JEW, now the sole sensation of London, and to be produced here with startling realistic effects. First night, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager

"The most sparkling sensation of the new season."—*Herald.*

EMPHATIC SUCCESS of LA FILLE de MME. ANGOT, And of the popular and powerful AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE. Under the direction of Mr. C. A. CHIZZOLA.

MARIE AIMEE, The Queen of Opera Bouffe, as CLAIRETTE,

With the whole of the new and brilliant COMPANY and GRAND CHORUS. Magnificent new costumes, New and handsome scenery.

AIMEE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30, of LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. Matinee prices, $1 and $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 23D ST. GRAND REOPENING MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1. First appearance in three years of the great burlesque artists, Messrs. UNSWORTH and EUGENE. First appearance in New-York in five years of Mr. BOB HART, the celebrated eccentric comedian and author. CON T. MURPHY, the pleasing vocalist and comedian; his first appearance. In connection with all the old favorites, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, W. H. Rockaway, Harry Stanwood, James Morrison, Karl Steele. MORRISSEY and EMERSON. Remember MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, BRYANT'S.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE. Second week of the world-famed LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, in the new extravaganza, in two acts, by G. F. Rowe, MEPHISTO, and the FOUR SENSATIONS. EVERY EVENING—Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. Introducing the unapproachable original caricaturist, M. COLLODION. The Skatorial Phenomenon and all the specialities. SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB AT JONES' WOOD, ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1873.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,261 BROADWAY.—LIBERAL ADVANCES made on personal property of all kinds. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Private entrance; no signs; pull lower bell. No. 1,261 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	8:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn. L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND VIA FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M. Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes. Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes. Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time. Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island. Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island. Aug. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes. THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

THE THIRTEENTH EXCURSION.

ELEVENTH WARD CHILDREN.

ANOTHER PARTY OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED CHILDREN VISIT ORIENTAL GROVE—A HAPPY TIME.

The thirteenth TIMES picnic for children, and the last but one for the season, was as great a success in every way as any that preceded it. And this is saying a great deal, for the singular concurrence of favorable circumstances which has contributed to the happiness of the young folks at each picnic has been simply a matter of wonder. The night before it rained hard, and many a little one who went to bed the glad possessor of a ticket for the morrow's picnic dreaded that its dreams of happiness would be disappointed. Even after daylight it still rained, and the prospect was dismal indeed. But even the elements seemed to co-operate in the work of giving a day's holiday to the neglected children of the poor, for as the sun rose the rain stopped, the heavy clouds gradually lifted, the sun shone brightly, and the day was as pleasant as the happy faces of the expectant children themselves.

The rendezvous for the boys and girls who received tickets for yesterday's excursion was fixed at the Union Market Police Station. They were, for the most part, those whose poor young lives are passed in the crowded, unwholesome tenements of the Eleventh Ward, in the Police Precinct of Capt. Murphy.

Hundreds of the little ones crowded to the doors of the station-house by 7 o'clock in the morning, while the weather was still gloomy and threatening, every indication portending rain. But they waited with eager expectancy and apparently perfect confidence in the coming of the sunshine and the departure of the picnic party. A more heterogeneous and interesting assemblage of children than that which graced the sidewalks around the market-house, as they stood waiting for the time to start, it would be impossible to find anywhere. There were nearly all nations, races and colors represented, all sizes and ages, under fourteen years, all creeds, and the youngsters were in all stages of dirt and cleanliness, from the hatless and shoeless urchins out of the gutters to the little girls with newly-washed calico suits, prepared by their hard-working and painstaking mothers. A large number of the children were of German parentage, and of these, the girls, especially, it was noticeable that their clothing was generally clean and their hair neatly brushed. Small boys are notoriously careless of their personal appearance, in fact it often appears that they have rather an affinity for dirt, and those who presented themselves for yesterday's excursion were no exception to the rule. Some had evidently been cared for a little, but there were only too many unfortunate waifs from the streets with no home worthy of the name. Many were without hats and shoes, others had no coats, many wore pantaloons in the last stages of dilapidation, and one boy had no shirt. But all were perfectly happy, and even the boy who had no shirt seemed to regard himself with a sort of complacent satisfaction in the knowledge that when they went in swimming he would have considerable advantage over his companions in undressing.

At 8:15 o'clock the Manager, Mr. Williams, having decided to start, the long lines of children were formed and started for the river side, with the girls at the head of the line, to the music of the Governor's Island Band. After a short walk through Avenue D to the foot of Fifth street, East River, watched and cheered on the way by thousands from the windows and door-steps of this thickly-settled tenement-house district, the barge Sarah Smith was found in readiness on the pier. The children, who were by this time laughing and chatting merrily, were marched on board, to the number of 1,784, in such quick order, that at 9 o'clock precisely the lines were cast off and the barge moved up the East River for Oriental Grove, on the Sound, the scene of so many pleasant picnics.

As the barge got under weigh, cheer after cheer from the lusty throats of the boys rent the air, while the girls waved hats and handkerchiefs, thus making a scene of unrestrained, boisterous mirth, such as it is seldom one's privilege to see. Soon another source of enjoyment succeeded, which was quiet only by comparison with what had gone before. The boys amused themselves by romping about the deck and shouting, and by bawling, "Down in the Coal Mines," "Molly Darling," and other popular airs, at the very tops of their voices, as though anything more moderate would be incapable of expressing their happiness, the girls, meanwhile, having organized various ring games, such as "Here we go round the mulberry bush," or games of tag, were as happy as they could be. But suddenly the signal for breakfast was sounded, and no better evidence of the good appetites of the merry-makers could be desired than the promptness with which they suspended their amusements and fell into line to march past the table and the dexterous waiters, each little boy or girl receiving a nicely-buttered roll and a mug of milk. The serving of rations did not last long, for even the feeding of 1,800 children can be accomplished in less than half an hour with careful and expert management.

As the barge with its noisy, happy load of children sailed up toward the Sound, astonishing the quiet passengers on passing vessels and on shore, the little ones ran from one side of the boat to the other to greet some new feature in the scenery of the shores, so new and wonderful to most of them, or to respond to the salute of a passing steam-boat; the Sylvan Glen, the Port Royal, the D. R. Martin, the Nelly White, and the Americus were among the steamers who paid the children the compliment of a salute, and the latter replied with shouts rivaling the steam-whistles. Some of the boys seemed to be fairly beside themselves with delight, everything was so new and strange, and delightful to them. Incredible almost as it may seem, there were some who had never been out of the narrow streets of the City before, and the beautiful, sloping shores, covered with deep green foliage, now in all its ripeness and perfection, was to them a glimpse of fairy-land, a delicious dream. These would look with eyes wide open at the bright water, then at the shores, then at the happy faces around them, and, as if hardly understanding it all, would shout and tumble about the deck if they were boys, or break out into song or begin dancing if they happened to be of the other sex. The band played lively music at frequent intervals, the girls waltzing to it with much natural grace and the boys dashing about in a fantastic and original style, making a noise almost loud enough to drown the bass-drum. All these evidences of the happiness of these poor children manifested in such an extravagant, whole-souled manner, made up a scene which, once witnessed, would never be forgotten. It was a sight to gladden the heart of a lover of his kind, and one which would soften a misanthrope; it was a happiness that one could not help participating in, and made one feel that in the opportunity of thus opening a new world of joy to the children of the poor it was indeed more blessed to give than to receive. Their expressions of joy were such as one could see at no other time, under no other circumstances; they were the outpourings of hearts that had never before known what it was to be perfectly happy, and many a pale-faced, emaciated, stunted child, almost seemed another being in the transformation of its listlessness to such wild joy.

At 11 o'clock the barge drew up alongside the pier at Oriental Grove, and the romping of the children ceased while they were being formed into ranks to go ashore, each receiving a good-sized sandwich as a luncheon as they passed over the gang-plank. In hardly more time than it takes to tell it, scores of active little lads had doffed their scant clothing and plunged overboard from the pier. Others soon followed, wading out on the shelving beach, and in five minutes the water was dotted with heads, splashing and bobbing about like some amphibious creatures at play. The girls also were permitted to bathe at the other side of the grove, but they did not take to the water so readily nor in such numbers as the boys. The shady paths of the beautiful grove were soon filled with children, who, although evidently as happy as they could be, were quieter and less demonstrative than when on board the barge. For about three hours all were allowed unrestrained liberty to do what they liked, whether to swim or bathe in the waters of the Sound, to ramble through the woods or along the shore, to clamber up the hill-sides, or to sit under the trees in calm enjoyment of their surroundings. But the most popular amusement for all, after the boys had had their swim, was to witness the Punch and Judy show, which was gotten up for the especial delectation of the children, in the spacious pavilion in the grove. Mr. Punch and his little theatre had been snugly concealed in a mysterious corner of the barge all the way up, and this sudden revelation of a new pleasure greatly mystified and delighted the little ones. With a view of satisfying all, two performances were given—one a lamentable tragedy and the other a laughable comedy—and it would be hard to tell which the children laughed at most.

All things have an end, however, so the children were again marched back to the boat shortly before 3 o'clock, each boy and girl receiving a sandwich and a mug of lemonade as they went aboard. Nearly every one brought some souvenir of the woods back with them, and it was a picturesque sight to see the long lines of children marching slowly down the pier, each bearing a large branch of foliage. At 3:30 o'clock the start for the City was made, and then the ice-cream and cake was served out, much to the delight of all. In due time the boat again touched at the Fifth street pier, and the children once more followed the music of the band to the Station-house of Capt. Murphy, where the parade was dismissed, and the children went to their homes, happy, yet sorry that there was not more fun in store. The return trip resembled the up trip in its noise and general hilarity, and about the only time when the children were comparatively silent was when they were busily eating their ice-cream and cake, or drinking their lemonade. Several passing steamers whistled salutes, which were duly honored by the children, among them being the Arrowsmith, C. H. Northam, Americus, Nelly White, D. R. Martin, and Seawanhaka.

The safety of the children was faithfully attended to by the following Police officers, who accompanied the excursion: Capt. Murphy, of the Eleventh Precinct; Patrolmen Myers, Halleck, Ginley and Heffernan, of the Eleventh; Patrolmen Jephson, of the Tenth; Schulum, of the Thirteenth; Mullane, of the Seventeenth; P. M. Carns, of the Seventh, and the "Old Guard," consisting of Roundsman Mead, Officers Bendon, Hunt, Fisher, Connor, and McPherson, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

The only accident during the day was a sprained ankle which befell a little girl, who was attended by Dr. Thoms, and she was carefully carried home by the Police loaded down with boughs and cakes.

The following were the expenses of the day:

Barge, tug, and boats	$135 00
Band	65 00
Steward and waiters	47 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Extra help	4 25
280 quarts ice-cream	98 00
320 quarts milk	19 20
1,500 pounds ice	3 00
1,900 cakes	57 00
3,000 rolls	30 00
Sandwiches	110 00
Steward's stores	17 50
Coffee and tea	3 20
Citric acid	3 00
Lemons	15 40
Wharfage	2 00
Sugar	16 00
Medical supplies	3 80
Printing	20 00
Repairs	3 20
Petty cash	18 25
Total	$680 80

This makes the pro rata expense for each of the 1,784 children taken a little less than thirty-nine cents.

A CRIMINAL ARRESTED.

INTERESTING STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF HORTON, THE LANCASTER FORGER—DETECTED BY A CAMEO RING.

John H. Horton, the forger, was arrested on Thursday afternoon, in Providence, R. I., and passed through this City, en route for Lancaster, Penn., on Friday last, in custody of Pinkerton's detectives. Horton, it will be remembered, passed, May 26, 1873, a forged certificate of stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, purporting to represent $10,000, on Messrs. Reed, McGrann & Co., bankers, of Lancaster. The money realized by Horton, from this and similar transactions, is estimated to be about $75,000. As soon as the forgery was discovered, Pinkerton's detectives were employed to hunt up the forger. They immediately set to work and had published a full description of the personal appearance of the man and of everything peculiar about him which might lead to his detection, in the newspapers. Printed descriptions of him, in the form of circulars, were also largely distributed and postal-cards were made use of, and sent everywhere in the Eastern States, where it was shrewdly suspected he was in hiding. Among the marks noted in the descriptions, which it was thought would lead to Horton's recognition, was a cameo ring which he wore upon his little finger. This ring led to his arrest.

He had been carefully described as a man about forty years old, five feet and seven to eight inches high, erect, broad-shouldered, corpulent, sallow-complexioned, black-eyed, and with short, black hair, side whiskers and mustache. Everything that could be thought of in his personal appearance was noted, even to his weight and to the style of clothing he would probably be attired in, the numbers of some United States Treasury notes known to be in his possession, and in addition a most minute description of the cameo ring. He had had his whiskers shaved off, his hair cut shorter, and had taken so much care to alter his appearance that he might have traveled everywhere unrecognized but for the tell-tale ring. Walking into a dry-goods store in Providence on Thursday to make some purchases, he, while talking with the clerk rested his hand upon the counter. The clerk noticed the ring, and having received one of the printed descriptions, he examined it covertly but critically. It was a moderately heavy ring, and the cameo, upon which the head of a woman was carved, was set in an oval black ground. The clerk found that it corresponded in every way to the ring described in the circular, and anxious to obtain the reward offered, ($1,000,) he kept his customer in sight until he had had the local police informed, when the culprit was arrested. He is now safely in the hands of the Lancaster authorities and will be tried there for the offense committed.

Horton is said to be a good-looking man, well educated, of fine address, and has filled several offices of important trust in banking-houses. He is an accomplished linguist, a remarkable chirographist, and is quite an adept at pen and pencil sketching. This is believed to be his first appearance as a forger.

AN ALLEGED CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

A case of more than ordinary interest was heard by Justice Fowler, who officiated for Justice Cox at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon. Margaret G. Edwards, in appearance an elderly, respectable woman, dressed in mourning, was arrested on two charges, grand larceny and obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant, Mrs. Sophia Van Tine, testified that she owned the house No. 136 Lexington avenue, and that she rented it out furnished to the prisoner at $270 per month, payable in advance. She had to dispossess the prisoner on the 22d of August for non-payment of rent, and on comparing her inventory of furniture which was in the house when rented, she found that nearly $200 worth of articles was missing. She accordingly had Mrs. Edwards arrested for grand larceny. In the case of obtaining money under false pretenses, the complainant was Jennie Mitchell, who swore that on the 23d of August (the very day after the ejectment was served) she rented the above-mentioned house from Mrs. Edwards, and paid her $200 down as a portion of the rent. Mrs. Edwards then left, and the next day Miss Mitchell was compelled to vacate the premises, as Mrs. Van Tine stepped in and claimed possession. The lease stated clearly that Mrs. Edwards had no power to let the house except by consent of Mrs. Van Tine, and her non-payment of rent vitiated all her rights in the matter and broke the lease.

Mrs. Edwards denied ever receiving a cent from Miss Mitchell.

The Justice reserved his decision on both charges and Mrs. Edwards was committed.

It is reported that Mrs. Edwards is a notorious confidence woman and has been in trouble before.

A STRAW BONDSMAN ARRESTED.

On Wednesday last a licensed vender, named Francis Wall, was committed by Judge McQuade in default of $2,000 bail on a charge of stealing a horse valued at $500 from Patrick Mullin, of Manhattanville. On Thursday, a man giving his name as Emiliano P. Bergamini, appeared at the Harlem Police Court and asked that he be accepted as the bondsman of the alleged horse-thief. He made an affidavit that he was the owner of the house No. 121 West Twenty-eighth-street, and subscribed to the bond the name above given. Judge McQuade took the bond, but, suspecting something wrong, retained the prisoner in custody, and instructed Sergt. Woodward to investigate the matter. Yesterday the Sergeant arraigned before Judge McQuade, the bondsman of Wall, on a charge of perjury. The gentleman he had personated, Mr. Emiliano P. Bergamini, was in Court, and testified that he was the owner of the premises above named. The accused is a real-estate broker named Julius E. Szecheney, aged twenty-eight, and a native of Hungary. In response to the usual question, he said, "I have nothing to say against the charge." He was fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, John Murphy was held in default of $2,000 to answer a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, John Buregi, swore that while walking across Canal street, on the Bowery, he met Murphy, who inquired the way to Grand street, and asked him what time it was. The complainant with one hand took out his watch, and with the other pointed in the direction of Grand street. The accused set upon him, struck him several blows in the face and knocked him down. He then placed his knee on his breast, and while with one hand he covered his mouth to stifle his cries for help, with the other he rifled his pockets of his watch and chain and a pocket-book containing $2 in currency. Murphy stoutly denied his guilt, notwithstanding that on being brought to the station-house the stolen property was found on his person. The Police say he is a desperate character, but invariably attacks unprotected women, who are compelled to pass the vicinity about which he prowls after midnight. They also state there are several other charges of a similar nature pending against him.

THE STATE CIVIL COURTS.

CONDITION OF THE CALENDARS FOR THE FALL TERM—CHANGES ON THE BENCH—PROBABLE CANDIDATES FOR THE VACANT SEATS.

A few weeks hence the State Civil Courts will have resumed after the Summer vacation the general business appertaining to all their branches. During the past Winter and Spring the Judges holding the trial terms labored with such diligence that the calendars of causes for trial by jury were largely reduced, the result being that the final Fall term will open with calendars comparatively small. The Supreme Court, as nearly as can be now estimated, will begin with a calendar of about 2,000 causes, the Superior Court about 1,100, and the Court of Common Pleas about 1,500. By an act of the last Legislature, the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas had their jurisdiction extended so as to equal that of the Supreme Court. This has thrown into both Courts, the jurisdiction of which has been thus increased, a large amount of litigation which had previously been confined to the Supreme Court, and proportionately relieves the latter from the pressure of superabundant duties. Among the causes thus transferred are a large number of which the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas had jurisdiction of action, but could only acquire jurisdiction of the parties defendant by service of process on them personally within the County, or by attachment of their property therein if non-residents of the State; whereas now service of process can be made in any county of the State the same as if the suit had been brought in the Supreme Court. Of the numerous writs of mandamus against public officials, now so popular, and of which the Supreme Court has had heretofore exclusive jurisdiction, a large number have been applied for in those Courts the jurisdiction of which has been increased. The consequence is that the very large amount of litigation originating in this County has come to be more equally distributed among its three higher Courts. The ability and fairness, too, which at present characterizes the Judges of all three Courts is such as to exclude preferences on that score, so that the members of the bar, in selecting a court in which to bring an action, give the preference to that in which the calendar is smallest and the hope of a speedy trial greatest.

The assignments of Judges to hold the different terms of the Courts, as already published in THE TIMES at the beginning of the year, will remain unchanged until the 1st of January next.

As at present constituted the Judges of the different Courts are as follows:

The Supreme Court—Daniel P. Ingraham, Presiding Justice; John R. Brady, George C. Barrett, Enoch Fancher, and Noah Davis, Justices.

The Superior Court—John M. Barbour, Chief Justice; Claudius L. Monell, John J. Freedman, Hooper C. Van Vorst, John Sedgwick, and William E. Curtis, Justices.

The Court of Common Pleas—Charles P. Daly, Chief Justice; Richard L. Larremore, Hamilton W. Robinson, —— Van Brunt, Frederick H. Loew, and Joseph F. Daly.

The Marine Court—George Shea, Chief Justice; Michael C. Gross, George M. Curtis, Philip J. Joachimsen, Alexander Spaulding, and Henry H. Howland, Justices.

With the end of the present year the terms of Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judge Fancher, of the Supreme Court, will expire, and in November the vacancies thus created will be filled. With the end of his present term, Chief Justice Ingraham will have completed his thirty-fifth year as a Judge in this County, during a portion of which he was Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and the remainder in the Supreme Court. He is out of the coming contest by reason of age.

Judge Fancher will have been on the Bench about two years, having received his appointment from Gov. Hoffman to fill the place of Judge Cardozo, resigned.

Among the numerous candidates spoken of as successors are Judge Fancher himself, Abraham R. Lawrence, Judge Van Brunt, of the Court of Common Pleas, Ex-Judge Leonard, and William Ticknor Curtis. During his term of office, Judge Fancher has acquired among the members of the Bar a good reputation for ability and fairness. Mr. Lawrence is reputed among his associates as a leader in the profession, of incorruptible personal character, and capable of an unusual amount of labor. Those named with him are also of high standing both professionally and personally, but it is well known that Judge Leonard made himself exceedingly unpopular with members of the Bar during his first term of office.

The terms of Chief Justice Barbour and Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, also expire with the present year. The Chief Justice, if re-elected, would have only about three or four years to serve until disqualified by age, and among the members of the Bar does not seem to be regarded as a candidate. Judge Monell has been already twelve years on the bench of this Court. He is yet comparatively young, has proved himself a fair and capable Judge, and is very generally acceptable among the best members of the Bar. Algernon S. Sullivan is also spoken of as likely to prove an acceptable candidate.

In the Court of Common Pleas there will be no change unless Judge Van Brunt should resign in favor of a nomination to the Supreme Court. If he should resign Frederick Smythe is very generally discussed among his associates of the Bar as his proper successor. Mr. Smythe has been for years the partner of John McKeon, formerly United States District Attorney, and is known in the profession as an able and incorruptible counsel.

In the Marine Court George M. Curtis and Henry H. Howland will be succeeded by themselves or others. Mr. Howland is favorably talked of as worthy of a nomination, and with him is associated among members of the Bar the names of Joseph J. Marvin and David McAdam. Both of the latter have already a large and lucrative practice, and it is doubtful if either would surrender it for the position.

Whoever may be the nominees of either party it seems to be a settled intention with both that for the judicial positions to become vacant the very best men who will accept the office will be put forward.

BURGLARY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Some of the neighbors of Mr. W. Mott, who, with his family is absent from their residence, No. 213 South Fourth street, yesterday morning noticed a light moving about the house, and, suspecting that something was wrong, informed the police. On making an investigation, it was found that the house had been entered by burglars, through the back door, and that a large quantity of silver, &c., had been packed up for removal. It was also seen that the thieves, when discovered, had made their escape in the same way. Capt. Weglom ordered a squad to surround the block, and all the yards to be searched. In the yard of No. 224 South Third street Henry Barnett, aged nineteen years, was found concealed, and was at once arrested. Later, James White, aged twenty-three years, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary. Both prisoners were yesterday held for trial by Justice Elliott.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

Early yesterday morning Officer Purdy, of the Twelfth Precinct surprised three burglars at work in the tobacco-store of Paulsen & Bammen, corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth street and Third avenue, and succeeded in capturing one. The officer arraigned his prisoner, who gave the name of James Ferris, before Judge McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, by whom he was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail. During the examination of Ferris Officer Holmes, of the Court squad, discovered a spectator unduly solicitous of the welfare of the prisoner and arrested him. Officer Purdy identified him as one of the gang, and he was also committed in default of the same amount of bail. The last arrested gave the name of James Burke. While being conducted to the prison below Burke broke from the grasp of Officer Holmes and fled down Fourth avenue, closely followed by the officer. He was recaptured at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and locked up.

A VETERAN OF 1812.

The funeral of the late Capt. Henry Baker, one of the veterans of 1812, will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 14 King street. One of his old comrades in arms, Adjutant J. Gould Warner, will hoist the flag at half-mast at the upper end of Central Park at 10 A. M. Capt. Baker was one of the veterans who assisted in building the fort at Central Park in the year 1812. His funeral will be attended by the veterans dressed in full uniform.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the police during the past week were 1,893.....There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during last week, 613 deaths, 406 births, and 144 marriages, showing a decrease of 2 deaths, 107 births, and 12 marriages, as compared with the preceding week....Fire-Marshal Sheldon reports 25 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $10,365; insurance, $114,800. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Spontaneous combustion of oily bags, 1; upsetting of a pot of tar, 1; carelessness of occupants with matches, lamps and smoking, 7; defective flue, 3; window curtain taking fire, 1; overheated furnace, 3; sparks from chimney, 1; carelessness with smoothing-iron, 1; explosion of kerosene lamp, 2; explosion of carboy of acid, 1; foul chimney, 2; friction of machinery, 1; not yet ascertained, 1.

THE CASE OF LAGRAVE.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE DANIELS ON CIVIL ARRESTS.

H. F. Averill vs. Alfred E. Lagrave.—In this action a motion was made to set aside the service of process on the ground that parties other than the plaintiff had brought the defendant to this country illegally, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES. The following opinion just rendered will be found of importance:

The defendant appears to have been fraudulently brought within this State by virtue of proceedings taken for his extradition under the treaty existing between France and the United States. The offense for which he was extradited was not one for which that proceeding was provided by the treaty. He was accordingly brought unlawfully within this State. But the plaintiff was in no manner connected with that unlawful proceeding. He, therefore, is in no sense responsible either for the fraud or any of its consequences, and for that reason should not, because it has been perpetrated by others, be deprived of any of the rights or remedies which the law, under ordinary circumstances, has provided for creditors in the way of securing the collection of their debts. Persons who are concerned in unlawful or fraudulent proceedings, by means of which others are induced to place themselves within the jurisdiction of the Courts of this State, when they would not otherwise have done so, will not be permitted to profit by their fraud or wrong so far as to be allowed to enjoy the advantages of that jurisdiction over the individuals deceived by them. The law will not sanction fraudulent or wrongful proceedings, and, for that reason, it deprives the party taking them of all the advantages he attempts to derive from them. He cannot avail himself of process that can only be rendered serviceable as a triumph of his fraud, (Snelling vs. Watrous, 2 page 314; Carpenter vs. Spooner, 2 Sand 716; Metcalf vs. Clark, 41 Bar. 45; Benninghoff vs. Oswell, 37 How. 235; Williams vs. Baem, 10 Wend. 636.) In all these cases, except the last one, the process was set aside because it was issued in favor of a person participating in or perpetrating the fraud. Neither of them held that a creditor not implicated in the wrong, could not proceed against a debtor brought by means of it within the jurisdiction of the Courts of this State; and, as long as by proceeding, he imposes no restraint upon the person of the debtor, no good reason appears for depriving him of the remedies the law has declared him entitled to in securing satisfaction for his debts. In the present instance the debtor has the right to return unrestrained to the country from whence he has been unlawfully extradited. But the simple service of a summons requiring him to answer the allegations of the creditor, imposes no restraint whatever upon his person. His liberty in that respect is as complete as though no such service had been made. And the service, therefore, is in conflict with no right or privilege which the defendant can properly claim. The decision made upon the proceedings taken for the removal and detention of the defendant was urged upon the argument as in conflict with this conclusion. But an examination of it discloses nothing denying the right of an innocent party to proceed against his debtor by a mere summons, where his person may have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Court by the wrongful act of others; and upon a similar motion by the same debtor, it was held in the Court of Common Pleas, that, as to innocent parties he was subject to the service of such process. The right of the creditor to proceed against his debtor has been always maintained with great firmness and consistency. Where the proceedings were untainted with artifice, fraud, or wrong, for that reason the service of process upon persons convicted and imprisoned for criminal offenses has been sanctioned, even where the confinement and restraint was of such a nature as to prevent the defendant from presenting legal defenses existing in his favor. (Phelps vs. Phelps, 7 Paige, 150; Davis vs. Duffie, 4 Abbott U. S., 478.) Where neither the artifice, fraud, or other misconduct of the creditor has induced the defendant to place himself within the jurisdiction of the Courts of this State, the only cases in which they have protected him from the service of a simple summons are those relating to foreign witnesses attending voluntarily to give their evidence; and they have been held exempt from all process involving them in litigation on grounds of public policy, it being deemed essential to the proper administration of justice to encourage and induce foreign witnesses to attend and give their evidence in person, instead of having it taken by the way of deposition. (Slaver vs. Robinson, 3 Duer, 622; Pollard vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company, 7 Abbott U. S., 70.) When the defendant has been brought into this State as a fugitive from justice, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it has been held that he may be proceeded against by civil process after his trial and acquittal on the criminal charge, provided the extradition proceedings were not used to subject him to the civil proceedings of the Courts. (Williams vs. Bacon, 10 Wend., 636.) That is a direct authority for the present proceeding; for it sanctions and sustains the right of an innocent party to proceed against his debtor who may have been brought into the United States under extraditional proceedings. In principle, there can be no practical difference between the case of a fugitive brought from a neighboring State under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and one brought from a foreign country under the provisions of its treaties. In each the right of freedom to return is precisely the same, and the implied guarantee of that right under the laws is no greater in one case than it is in the other; and as the process served in this action did not interfere with the full and complete exercise of that right by the defendant, and the plaintiff was in no sense whatever implicated with the parties in improperly securing his return to this country, the present motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

Charles W. Brooke for motion; Thomas Allison opposed.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Patrick Regan, aged twenty-five, of No. 245 Madison street, while passing No. 8 Clinton place, yesterday, was struck on the head by a brick which fell from the upper story of the building, and was severely injured....A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the shoe-shop of John Hersche, No. 146 Spring street, causing $100 damage....James Nealis, aged twenty-eight, of No. 634 Hudson street, was thrown from a milk-wagon, in Hudson street, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries....Patrick McDonald, aged six years, of No. 413 Washington street, was struck on the head by a clam-shell, thrown by some unknown person, and was slightly injured....Peter Lynch, aged thirty-seven, of No. 271 Smith street, Brooklyn, while working at No. 3 Stone street, yesterday, fell through the hatchway, a distance of four stories, and was seriously injured. Taken to Park Hospital....Mary O'Neill, aged forty-five, of No. 200 Mott street, while hanging out clothes, fell from a fire-escape on the fourth story of her residence, yesterday afternoon, and sustained serious injuries....Johanna McCarty, aged two years, living with her parents, at No. 761 Washington street, was run over by a Ninth avenue car, in front of her residence, yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed. Hugh Constable, the driver of the car, was arrested....Frederick Seidel, aged twenty-two, jumped off a Hudson River Railroad train, at Fifty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries....Frank Imhoff, of No. 334 East Forty-ninth street, was attacked by a rabid dog while he was standing at Fiftieth street and First avenue, yesterday, and was severely bitten....Burglars effected an entrance to the residence of Mr. Wm. S. Matthews, No. 204 East Seventeenth street, on Friday night, during the absence of the family, and carried off wearing apparel, silver-ware, &c., valued at $340....At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the basement of the three-story building No. 27 Lispenard street, occupied as a lumber-room by Joseph Levy, who sustains a loss of $100. Herman Hache, dealer in hosiery and gloves, on the first floor, sustains a loss of $500, and Frederick Graff, manufacturer of neckties, the occupant of the second and third floors, loses $100. The building is owned by Mrs. Moore; damage, $300; insured for $2,000....Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Minnie Loughlin, alias Mary McLoughlin, who is charged with having stolen $120 worth of clothing from Mrs. J. M. Burrows, of No. 159 West Twenty-third street, by whom she was employed as a chamber-maid. A portion of the stolen property was found at No. 506 Court street, Brooklyn, where the accused lived with her sister....Charles Sims was captured by Officer Brown early on Saturday morning, trying to break open the lower window of No. 10 East Ninth street. When arrested a "jimmy" and several burglars' tools were found upon him. He was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded to await the return of the owner of the house from the country.

FRACAS BETWEEN BARRISTERS.

Yesterday a lawyer, named Titus B. Eldridge, was arrested by Judson Jarvis, Clerk of Arrests, on a warrant issued from the Supreme Court by Judge Davis, charging Eldridge with an assault upon Freling H. Smith, a member of the bar. The alleged assault took place while the parties were engaged at a reference in the office of and before Mr. Thomas W. Pittman. Mr. Smith declares that Mr. Eldridge violently pushed him against a desk, and did him damage to the amount of $5,000. Mr. Eldridge gave bail in the sum of $2,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Marshal Hart granted 110 licenses last week, and received $975 75.

A meeting of the Directors of the National Rifle Association will be held on Tuesday to transact special business.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting at Brevoort Hall, in Fifty-fourth street last night.

The McNamara judgment for $10 is still unsatisfied, and the Governor's Room still remains in the hands of the Sheriff for this amount.

Col. Randall, commanding the Forty-eighth Regiment at Oswego, has announced his intention of sending a team from his regiment to compete in the October rifle match at Creedmoor.

Controller Green yesterday paid the claim of John Cunningham for $2,339 48, for which the pictures and furniture in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, had been levied upon the day before by Under Sheriff Maxwell.

About fifty veterans of the Mexican war met last night at Military Hall to arrange for the celebration of the anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico, and the erection of a monument to their fallen comrades. Gen. W. B. Burnett presided.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform held a meeting last evening at their rooms, corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue. Mr. J. Nelson Luckey occupied the chair, and made a statement about seeking offices for some of the members.

It was said in the City Hall, yesterday, that Mayor Havemeyer would not nominate any of the candidates previously named for the office of Commissioner of Charities and Correction, but the names he has selected are not to be published until the Board of Aldermen meet on the 11th prox.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:) For Croton water rent, $19,891 87; penalties on water rent, $274 50; tapping Croton pipes, $134 50; vault permits, $255; sewer permits, $510; sewer pipe sold to contractors, $503 50. Total, $21,509 37.

The collections of the Bureau of Collection and Assessments, for the week ending yesterday, amount to $50,893 40, divided as follows: Broadway Widening Fund, $2,537 34; Riverside Park fund, $800 50; Assessment Fund, $79; New Road or Drive Fund, $44,175; Street Improvement Fund, $2,878 19; Sixth Avenue Improvement Fund, $16 67; interest on assessments, $406 70. Total collections for the year 1873, $4,300,310 53.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $23,077 67; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents, and interest, $6,708 47; market rents and fees, $1,984 28; Croton water rents and penalties, $6,739 23; licenses, $20; fees from Third Judicial District Court, $61; fees from Eighth Judicial District Court, $340; fees from Fourth Judicial District Court, $139; total, $39,069 65.

BROOKLYN.

The arrests for the week number 638.

A fire occurred early yesterday at No. 318 South Second street, owned and occupied by Henry Benoud, whose loss is about $250.

Charles Keegan, aged forty-eight, was yesterday held on the charge of cruelly leaving a horse without food for a week in the stable of John Shields, No. 178 Gold street.

The plan of consolidating the Post Offices of Brooklyn and Williamsburg having met with the approval of the Postmaster General, will be put into operation as speedily as possible.

George Banks, aged sixty, his wife, Honora, aged fifty-seven, and his son William, aged eighteen, were yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing coal from the cellar of John Cady, of No. 28 Union street.

Nicholas Seipert, aged twenty-four, was yesterday held for breaking into the stable of Charles H. Dehssen, No. 52 Tompkins street, corner of Park, by forcing off the outer boards, and stealing harness and other property, which were found in his possession.

James McCullogh, a graduate of the Royal College, Dublin, was yesterday putting up a prescription for Josephine Stark, in the drug store of John S. Groves, No. 69 Atlantic street, when, as he alleges, Josephine stole his diploma and other papers valued by him at $500. The papers were not recovered.

Peter Rice, a varnisher, was yesterday arrested for robbing houses at which he had been employed of clothing, jewelry, &c. He was detected in the act of robbing the bureau-drawers of Mrs. Erhardt's house, No. 127 Washington avenue, and a search of his room in Ralph avenue led to the finding of a large quantity of property.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Excise of the village of Edgewater met at the Village Hall, on Friday last, and granted thirty-eight linceses.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Charles S. Easton's residence, near that of Hon. Dwight Townsend, at Clifton, was entered by burglars through a window. They left on being fired at.

The Village Trustees of Edgewater have directed the institution of legal proceedings against Mr. Deidrick, Chairman of the Village Excise Board of last year, for failure to pay over excise moneys in his hands.

The body of the drowned man found in the bay off Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, has been identified as that of Thomas Hollahan, aged twenty-five, who, with a woman, was drowned, on Sunday last, by the upsetting of a small boat off Red Hook.

The Board of Health of Richmond County has revised the health ordinances, with a view to rendering them more effective, and it is their purpose to have them strictly enforced. The next monthly meeting will be held at Richmond to-morrow.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The First Congregational Church of Morrisania will be reopened next Sunday.

The nineteenth annual convention of Westchester County, held in the Presbyterian Church at Mount Kisco, under the direction of Prof. Perkins, of Boston, closed with a grand concert on Thursday evening.

The Masonic Hall at White Plains has been thoroughly renovated and painted, and its walls emblematically decorated. The Lodge will have a grand reception in the hall on Tuesday evening next, Sept. 2.

The proposed removal of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church to Grand Park, in the town of Mamaroneck, has been abandoned, and the site selected has been, or will shortly be, reconveyed to its former owners.

The site for the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Tarrytown has been selected and staked out on the land presented to the society by John Anderson, Esq. The sum of $25,000 has already been subscribed toward the erection of the edifice, which will be of brick.

LONG ISLAND.

A "wood-meeting" is to be held at Chapel Park, Guineatown, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 13 and 14, for the benefit of some of the local colored preachers.

A boy named Silas Miller, belonging to the Springs, East Hampton, and employed on one of the lighters belonging to Capt. Israel Warren's fishing gang, fell overboard in Long Island Sound, opposite Brantford, on Tuesday last, and was drowned.

The Methodist Society formed at Bellport some three years ago, which has since held meetings in the Temperance Hall buildings, has now decided to build a church edifice at a cost of about $5,000, and the contract for its construction has been given to Mr. Charles Platt, who agrees to have it ready for dedication by October next.

NEW-JERSEY.

The public schools of Paterson will reopen to-morrow.

The funeral of Ex-Judge David Burnett will take place in Paterson, Monday.

Michael Corrigan, of Jersey City, for seven years a Justice of the Peace, died yesterday.

The locomotive-works of Paterson shipped thirty-nine engines during August—equal to 468 per annum.

One hundred and twenty-three car loads of peaches were received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot yesterday morning.

The Paterson Register of Vital Statistics reports ninety-four deaths during the month of August, a decrease of forty from August, 1872.

G. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Pioneer Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, addressed the Camden County Farmers' Association on Friday night.

Mr. A. L. Dennis, of Newark, the founder of the Newton Library, has presented each of the schools in that town with an order for ten shares of Library stock, to be used as prizes in the school.

Through the carelessness of the switch-tender, a Hackensack train ran off the track, on the Meadows, at the junction of the Erie Railway yesterday. The engine, tender, and one car were stuck in the mud, but no one was injured.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—David Dudley Field, Mrs. Field, Miss Minnie Dale, Master F. C. Dale, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Glenny, Mr. Smith, J. Woolworth, Edwin Murray, Wm. Kurr, J. R. Campbell, Edward Cox, James Campbell and wife, M. C. Reed, Alex. Harris, Dr. Phelan and wife, Gregory Phelan, Miss Cecilia Phelan, Miss Angela Phelan, Miss Agnes Phelan, Miss Helena Phelan, Miss Clara Phelan, Master Lewis Phelan, Master Henry Phelan, Mrs. Woolworth, Miss Taylor, Miss Smith, F. E. Rodes, C. J. Van Wyck, William Russell, John D. Brickless, Mr. Bell and wife, John Hirsh, Joshua Thomas, George Higden, Rev. Thomas Maher, Mrs. Trendle, Mrs. Ryan, J. Pierce Davies, Henry E. Whyte, M. Joseph and wife, Miss Joseph, Miss J. Joseph, Miss Annie Shone, Miss Marion Marsden, William Butler, T. O. Hague, H. B. King, Mr. Donald, S. L. Lee, Mrs. D. McPhee Lee, Miss Lee, Miss Alice Lee, Edwin Gerard, Miss Mary McPherson, Mr. O'Hara and wife, M. J. Brennan, John O'Connor, Edward Long, Mr. Leigh and wife, James Brook, Master Addie Carr, H. H. Studwell, Rev. Richard McHale, John C. Tookington.

Per steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Mr. Carlos Martin, Mrs. Martin, 2 children, maid and man-servant, Alf. C. Garsia, Mrs. Garsia, John Cook, Thomas Etheridge Harper, J. Ancona, William S. West, Arnold Goldy, H. E. Brook, C. W. Topping, Robert Allbut, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hahan, Geo. R. Mitchell, William Holden, H. L. Poviac, Mrs. Poviac, J. N. Tiedman Marthese, James Curtis, Stephen S. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Miss A. Lee, James Andrew McFarlane, Mortimer Candlish, Mrs. Candlish, Miss Lottie Candlish, John Finlay, Peter Anderson.

Per steam-ship Canada, for Liverpool.—Miss Hannah Baker, Capt. James Merrilees, wife and two children, Miss Person, John Stevens and wife, Joachin Dioré, John MacDonald and child, Miss Jane Hick, W. J. Buckland, Mrs. Hubert and child, John Sheehan, John Fraser, Miss Townsend, Henry James.

Per steam-ship India, for Liverpool.—George Renold, Miss Jessie Renold, and infant, Samuel Ashcroft, D. Robert Davies, George Cullorgan, Patrick Lawler, Miss Mary Annon, Master John H. Annon, John Henderson, Archie Houston, Miss Jane Kennedy.

Per steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.—George M. Gesner, T. M. McCallum, John Dukes, J. Reinhardt, Alex. Cross, two daughters and son, J. A. Garcia, W. T. Price, Juan De Villa, F. F. Oxamendi, B. L. Adams, M. F. Mulfice, Wm. McKenshaw, H. J. Reith, W. Parry, W. Armstrong, Mr. Reeve, John Wharton, F. R. White, Arthur Biddle, Thos. Motely, Capt. Charles Patton and wife, Mr. Fullerton.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—P. Postell J. G. Allen, Rev. J. O. Branch, W. S. King, E. C. Toulman and wife, Miss Mosely Parramore, Miss Adel Thompson, J. H. Burst, John L. Burst, Jr., P. M. Dunn, J. Lehwald, J. Solomon, James Turner, Capt. T. B. Stone and son, W. F. Winecoff, S. F. Fleming, B. J. Kennedy, B. R. Armstrong, Albert E. Ettinger, R. Wolff, A. J. Roundtree, Mrs. G. Hawkins, Miss McGloine, A. L. Desbouillons, S. Seiler, W. Schopperle, J. W. Hayward, Mrs. B. Delaney, Mrs. M. Bowes, Mrs. A. Turner, Miss Baumberger, Samuel Polfus, S. B. Bliss, E. H. Thompson, R. J. C. Irvine, E. O. Connell, E. Sherman Gould, Master Cumming, Mr. James.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Mr. Ayer, Mr. McBurney, M. J. Fitzgerald and lady, Mr. Leusen, Mr. Isaacs, J. Epstein, Mr. Nussbaum, S. Guckenheimer, Capt. Waymoth, Mrs. Fakrzewski, D. R. Hunter, F. M. McKennon, P. Derst and lady, H. Taylor, Mr. Ehrdich, D. W. Bromley, V. Kahn, J. A. Phillips, L. Mohr, J. D. Underhill, A. Frenkenberg, lady, and servant, B. W. McKennon and lady, Mrs. A. Roberts, J. Oreiman, Thomas Maher and child, Amos Campbell, James Donovan and wife, R. Russell, L. Howes, J. Hart, J. O'Brien, M. Heavey and wife, B. Healey and wife, T. Hayes, James Jackson, wife, and daughter.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.—C. J. Martin and daughters, General Ducat, Emile Schepper, Jules Abtachai, John Sivinburgne, A. Le Beau, Richard Salambeir, S. Adler, Mr. Cavacoe, Etienne Haviland, Mr. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Bate, Mr. Bulette and seven children, Mr. Lipkau, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Buheimer, Mr. Scharff, L. Perkins, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Pouts, Mr. Silimon, Mr. St. Aignous, J. P. Astie, Mr. Coulin, Mr. Saladin, Mr. Biliut, C. Pronier, Mr. Lehmaier, Mr. and Mrs. Strasburger, four children and nurse, two nurses of Mr. Bulette, H. Donaldson, Mr. Lorsch, Mr. and Mrs. Michel, Mr. Guerin, Mr. King, Mr. Herring and child, Mr. and Miss Thomas, Mr. and Miss Jacquemin, A. L. Rumann, Raphael Silva, C. Ricau, C. J. Boyle, E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gruy, Mr. and Miss Lombard, Mr. Falls, Mr. Zogbaim, Mr. Herwood, Mr. Digglemann, Mr. Blanchon, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Dibussiere and nurse servant and child, Mr. Fountain, Mr. and Mrs. Broumbie Brown and one child, Mr. Jouffret, Mr. Bluch, Chas. Meyer, Mme. Lina Ferhe and two children, Mr. and Miss Lanfretta, Valentin Grilly, Thomas Jean, George Carroll Hersey, Leopold Sterberger, Mr. Stralem, Otta Kuhn, Mr. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. Grigrard and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Collodion, Mr. Blum, Morris Griesheimer, Richard Casanova, Frank LeGrand and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Sukin and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Herran, J. C. Hubbard, Samuel Swabb, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss Mr. Kanh, Mr. St. Amand, Gaschet de l'Isle, Mr. and Mrs. Jona, Mr. and Mrs. Labelle and child, Miss Louise Groux, Mr. Roslin, Mr. and Mrs. Wastelie, Miss Clementine Heikman, Mr. Combe, Mr. Pernoud, Louis Hersing, Mr. Pelin, Mr. Lurgi, Henri Blum, Wm. Manchini, Mr. Douman, Laroux, Mr. Mautemps, Mr. Goethe and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mathey, Mr. Joubert and child, Joseph Camillas, Rodolph Stahil, Duc de Richelieu, Mr. Lahey, Louis Meyer and sister, Mrs. Cros Antoine, Miss Leonie Cros, Antoine Phelint, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich Busch, C. Welch, Miss Boot, Mr. Carriere, Mr. and Mrs. Francisca Sana, Mr. McIlvain, Mr. Nieduck, Marie Rudin, Eugene Wesseroin, Mr. Ferrari, Mr. Romana, Louis Montinarelli, Joseph Montinarelli, Mr. Rousea, Mr. Dianari, Mr. De Giralmo, Mr. Sensi, Mr. Turumalo, Mr. Lafoud, Paulin Triarti, Nicholas Triarti, Mr. and Mlle. Rarian, Mr. Laurencot, Lombard Maurice, Sister Agnes, Sister Normi, Lucher Naude, Sister Anty Chinn, A. Gautram, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Julin Duquiperd, Mr. Villeroy, Mr. Briant, Mr. Bergot, Mr. Guyot, Mr. Regisser, Mr. Masoire, Mr. Lauzat, Mr. Holly and family, Mr. Amelin, Mr. Luquin and servant, Wm. Thomas, Miss Magdelind Heide, Mr. and Mrs. Vermann, five children, and nurse, Sebastien Seitz, Mr. and Mrs. Blum and two children, Frederic Bernert, Mr. and Mrs. Ph. and Arth. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charlotte and Mathilde Meyer, David Helzger, Ferdinand Schroll, Miss Delphine Dreyfer, Miss Celestine Lehmann, Mr. and Miss Mainberger, Miss Gertrude Kahn, Jean Hemburger, Victor Hemburger, Bernard Hemburger, Henry Hemburger, Mr. Dominique, Misses Therise and Jenny Hemburger, Mr. Clerc and brother, Mr. Elise and two children, Mr. Paccart, Miss Cons, Miss Amilie Sauvet, Mr. Chaduc and two children, Jean Kloster, Mr. Desmaison, Chas. Line, Frederic Funk, Mr. Demaes, Chas. Stephans, Mr. and Mrs. Cafferatta, Mrs. Marie Devota and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Chafpuyon, Miss Chafpuyon, Mr. and Mrs. Etienne, Valentin Benoit, Mr. Ronillon, Master Benoit, Mr. and Mrs. Lazare, Mr. Kirch, Miss Henriette Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Scher, Joseph Block, Mr. Sylvestre, Conrad Surberg, Th. Kammarly, Victor Gussy, Frederic, Stephan and Chas. Walty, Mr. and Mrs. Gerribka, Joseph Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Levy, Mr. Giovanini, Mr. Piazza, Mr. Virmann, Misses Louise and Jules Chanrat, Miss Celestine Stiguile, Misses Christine and Marie Millot, Mrs. Sophie Tixier, Mrs. Mathilde Tixier and four children, L. Levy, Nicolas Ouquel.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—Mrs. S. Julian, two children and maid, Mrs. Annie Harris, Mrs. D. J. Kenney, Lord and Lady Inverurie and maid, Mrs. S. Carbutt, Rev. Thos. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Fackney, Mrs. E. Roy, Rev. J. H. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Holder, Mrs. H. Rowe, John Thomson, Seymour McCullough and wife, Mrs. Yeteradx, Mr. Cottrell, Mrs. Anne M. Hamson and son, Mrs. Amelia Iser, W. Baughter, Mr. John Dues and two daughters, Mrs. Lorrens McCullough and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Fryer, John Sard, Elisa Schuller, C. A. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Richardson and children's maid, Mrs. J. W. Didier, Rev. S. W. Hamilton, Mrs. M. Manchester, G. Cuddello, H. Smith and son, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bohl, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. May and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Friend and child, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alexander, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pugsley and child, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wugley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Alexander, Miss Amelia Schulten, Mrs. Kemmerer, Mrs. Lena, Mrs. Jenks, Miss Lucy J. White, Miss Annie Parks, Miss Mary Bishop, Miss M. Jackson, Miss O. M. Brown, Miss N. J. Butten, Jno. B. McPherson, John Williams, Col. R. M. Johnston, Jno. B. English, O. Trask, S. A. Belfort, H. V. Hunt, O. Davidson, J. O. Bosworth, H. Binnie, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lander, Albert R. and two Misses Searle, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Greener, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hurcomb and child, Col. R. C. Hawkins and lady, Mr. and Mrs. S. McKeckan, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Buckweddie, Mrs. R. E. Mack and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Halliday, Mrs. Lathrop, Miss H. Todhunter, F. Simmons, Jas. Couse, Alfred Bailey, James Stewart, David McGowan, James Munker, Colin McVickar, F. L. Soames, John Rutherford, H. E. Hunt, Jos. S. Shaw, H. I. Sheldon, H. Wardle, John Shaw, Geo. B. Hope, W. I. Sellick, H. B. Balen, H. Boret, F. E. Lawrence, J. B. Olver, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Lee, Major W. H. Plunkett, J. D. Abrahams, J. P. Quark, M. Lancaster, James Hinan, J. B. Anderson, F. E. Scriv, Christian Hartridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Budd, Rev. J. R. Beadle, H. S. Haynes, Pross Roberts, W. E. Courtney, D. F. Cully, Jno. Lynch, O. White, F. W. Boles, H. Phillips, H. Dickenson, J. J. Jefferson, W. H. Tainer, T. A. Thomas, W. O. Caldwell, Ed. Washburne, B. J. Richardson, Jno. Bugley, Rev. R. J. Strong, Rev. Joseph L. Beggs, A. S. Parkes, F. Clifton, H. P. Gray Jr., Dr. A. W. Stern.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:26 | Sun sets......6:35 | Moon sets.11:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:41 | Gov. Island..1:30 | Hell Gate..2:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of San Antonio, Pennington, Key West &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Batavia, (Br.,) Moreland, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; India, Elisa, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; India, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow &c., Henderson Brothers; Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ship Rhine, Jordan, London, &c., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks H. D. Stover, Pierce, Matanzas, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Nellie May, Blair, Dunkirk for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Alfarata, Wallace, Gibraltar for orders, John Zittlosen; Li, (Ital.,) Musant, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Sandy Hook, Banker, Cardenas, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Edelmira Ugarte, (Peruv.,) Topsaatgue, Arica, Fabbri & Chauncey; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Bridgetown, (Dem.,) Trowbridge & Son; Brage, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cork for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Brage, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Queenstown for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Brilliant, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Charlotte, (Ger.,) Wallis, Stettin for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Cammilla, (Ger.,) Bockmann, Stettin for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eunomio, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cronstadt for orders, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Anna D. Torrey, Haskell, Port Caledonia, H. W. Loud & Co.; Arabell, (Br.,) Bradley, Halifax, N. S., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; John Wesley, Fields, Cardenas for orders, Miller & Houghton; Pathfinder, (Br.,) Cousins, Savannah, &c., Heney & Parker; Beaver, (Br.,) Prengle, Rockland, N. B., Barram Bros.; Eugene Veasle, Gibraltar for orders, S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Julia, (Br.,) Clinch, St. Andrews, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Estabrook, Sackville, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Julia Wentworth, Kent, Bangor, for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; F. Merriam, Pierce, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; E. B. Wharton, Bursell, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; John Randolph, Bobbins, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; M. E. Woodhull, Damester, Corpus Christi, Evans, Ball & Co. Sloop Unity, Dewick, New-Haven.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolph, Jacmel Aug. 19, and Turk's Island 23d, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and West India Steam-ship Co. Aug. 18, at Jacmel, James Anderson, of New-York, oiler, died of heart disease; 22d, in Turk's Island passage, exchanged signals with steam-ship Atlas, hence for Jamaica; 25th, lat. 25 16, lon. 72 20, spoke brig Mary Ida, (of Yarmouth,) 7 days from Curacao, for Vineyard Haven, 14 ds. out, who reports that Capt. Gardiner lost his wife and child at Curacao.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Aug. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Aug. 27, lat. 43 14, lon. 52 02, passed ship Red Gauntlet, (Br.,) bound E.; 29th, lat. 41 40, lon 65 38, passed an Anchor steamer bound E. The Calabria brings 171 cabin and 393 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Benefacter, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hrs., with naval stores, &c. to Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Aug. 23, with mdse. and 24 passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Smidt, (Ger.,) Dannemann, Bremen, Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Herman, Koop & Co.

Bark H. L. Routh, Martin, New-Orleans, 19 ds., with tobacco to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Aug. 24, Wm. Downing, second officer, a native of Ireland, aged 21 years, died of fever and was buried at sea. The H. L. R. is bound to Geneva, put into this port on account of the vessel leaking and four men sick.

Bark Demetra, (Ger.,) Klammer, Cardiff 44 ds. with railroad iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Alice C., (Br.,) Dix, Philadelphia 15 ds. with petroleum for Rotterdam. Put into this port leaking, and will probably have to discharge for repairs.

Bark Atlantic, (Ger.,) Liake, Liverpool 54 ds. with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 24, lat. 40 06, lon. 76, had a hurricane from N. round to W., lasting 24 hours, during which lost and split sails, stove bulwarks and rail.

Bark Korsfarer, (Norw.,) Kurts, Havre July 18, via Halifax, 7 ds. in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Lilly, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lawrence, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig James Ratchford, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux. No date, 40 miles W. from South Shoal Light-ship, saw schr. Caroline Grant (of Deer Isle) capsized and sails all gone; lay by her one hour, took off the crew, but could render no other assistance.

Brig Raffaele, (Ital.,) Garsbarvello, New-Castle 45 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Machias, (of Portland,) Bartlett, Port Spain, Trinidad 25 ds., with asphaltum to Stokes, Taylor & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig A. M. Roberts, (of Boston,) Jenkins, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Hibbard, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Miller, Apple River, N. S., 5 ds., with spiling to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Cuba, Baldwin, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. America, (of Canning, N. S.,) Nugent, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 19 ds., with old iron to Darrell & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Adelia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lockhart, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Iris, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bunker, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to E. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jennie Brown, Brown, Millstone Point.

Schr. Almira, Jones, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Gustie Wilson, Floyd, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Flight, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Gem, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Allandale, Kenny, Harwich, with fish to Samuel Crowell.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Pawtucket.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Hart, Clark's Island, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Thos. Cottrell, Halleck, New-Haven.

Schr. Fiorilla, Swaine, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Rocket, Adams, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Citizen, Hopkins, Portland, with lumber to De Castro & Donner.

Schr. Wave, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Washington, for Stettin; Deutchland, for Bremen; Canada, for London; India, for Glasgow; Batavia, Republic, and City of Chester, for Liverpool; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; Geo. Cromwell and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; brig John Wesley, for Cardenas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Arr. brig Proteus, from Weehawken.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; steamer Mercedita, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 30.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Rialto, from Matanzas.

Passed out, bark Detringo, for Genoa; Palestina, for Cardenas.

Sld. schr. Annie Grant, for Baltimore.

WIND—Easterly.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 30.—Arr. schrs. E. A. Scribner, Baltimore, for Boston; Herald, Convert, and Lucy Hammond, Boston, for New-York; Commerce, Rockland, for do.; General Banks, for Sandy Hook; Fred. M. Yates, Philadelphia, for [illegible].

Sld. schrs. Wm. P. Garrison and Lucy Hammond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The brig Sappho, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos, arr. 29th, is consigned to [illegible]. The ship [illegible], (Br.,) from Iloilo, arr. 29th, and anchored in Lower Bay.

SPOKEN, &c.

Aug. 12, on the Grand Banks, bark Union, (Norw.,) from Dover, for Philadelphia.

27th, in Gulf, schr. S. B. Wright, (of Philadelphia,) apparently [illegible].

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 30.—The Inman line steam-ship City of [illegible], Capt. [illegible], sailed from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

The [illegible] steam-ship Scotia, Capt. Lott, from New-York Aug. 20, arr. here this morning, en route to Liverpool.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE THEIR HOUSES DECORATED OR FURNISHED FOR NEXT FALL, WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO HAVE SAME DONE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE WILL BE CHARGED FOR FURNITURE AND CURTAINS ORDERED NOW FOR DELIVERY IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
FOR THE
Convenience of Strangers,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 1,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS
AND
CLOTH COLORED SILKS,
&C., &C.,
NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS.
Broadway, Corner 19th st.

BARGAINS IN
FRENCH CHINA.
WE OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. SETS AND PIECES DECORATED TO ORDER IN OUR NEW FACTORY, NO. 4 GREAT JONES ST., WITH CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, OR INITIALS, IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 4 GREAT JONES ST.

"LORD NELSON SCARF."
The Great Success of the Season.
Introduced by
Fisk, Clark & Flagg.
AT RETAIL AT ALL FURNISHING-STORES.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

No. 44 WEST 32D ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, [illegible] floors to families, [illegible] location, house, and table first class; [illegible] for gentlemen.